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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Laſt Week, in order to give our Readers ſome of the lateſt Intelligence brought by the Leiceſter Packet Boat to New-York, we were obliged to leave out ſeveral material Articles, tho' of prior Dates, ſome of which are as follow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.

THE Troubles in Egypt are not yet appeaſed. The Fire that was kept ſmothered for ſome Time, begins to break out again; and in order to find out the Perſons that blow the Coals, the Grand Signior has ſent a Chiaoux thither. If his Highneſs, when that Officer returns, hears that the Tranquility of Egypt is not reſtored, he will ſend to Alexandria the Captain Baſhaw, with all his Fleet.

Matters are not quieter in Albania. Notwithſtanding the Identity of the Climate, there is a great Difference in the Genius and Manners of the Inhabitants of that Province: One Part of them are arrogant, audacious, mutinous and warlike; the other Part are gentle, humble, and puſillanimous, and ſeem to be born only for Sloth and Slavery. The former have juſt revolted againſt the Porte, and want to bring the latter, againſt their Will, into the Rebellion.

Cadiz, May 16. By the Pantheon, lately arrived at Buenos Ayres, we have received Advice from our Settlements in the South-Sea; that in all that Part of the World, but particularly at Peru and Chili, European Merchandize is very ſcarce, and would probably continue ſo, until the Galleons were put upon the old Footing, and landed their Goods at Porto-Bello.

Dantzick, May 26. The Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of one Ship of 74 Guns, and two others, of 60 Guns each, anchored in our Road the 23d, and was joined the Day before Yeſterday by a Swediſh Man of War. They write from Konigſberg, that 30 Ruſſian Gallies have appeared near Libau and Memel, and are to be followed by 30 others.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Daun, at Schultz, May 24. How many ſignal Exploits muſt we perform, to redeem the precious Time we loſe here? The Ruſſian Army was not arrived at Poſnania the 18th of this Month.

Erlangen, June 3. The advanced Guard of the Army of the Empire, commanded by Count Palfy, engaged on Wedneſday laſt with the Pruſſians; the Affair happened near Hoff, the Auſtrian General was worſted, and, it is ſaid, his Loſs was very conſiderable; a great Part of his Baggage was taken, and a Number of his People made Priſoners, among whom was General Kleefeld; he likewiſe loſt ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. The Pruſſians purſued them as far as Bareith. It is likewiſe ſaid, that the Prince of Stolberg is dead; but we do not know whether he was carried off by any Illneſs, or was killed in the Action. All this ſufficiently ſhews that the Pruſſians have not evacuated Franconia. In all Probability Prince Henry will ſtay in the Neighbourhood of Hoff, until he is certainly informed whether the Ruſſians will approach the Frontiers of Sileſia, or the New Marche of Brandenburgh, to the End that he may march wherever his Preſence ſhall be neceſſary. It is reported here, that a Body detached from the Army of this Prince, is marched in order to beſiege Egra, in which the Auſtrians have a very large Magazine, ſufficient to ſupply an Army of 40,000 Men with Proviſions for ſeveral Months.

From the Frontiers of Heſſe, June 4. This Landgraviate is upon the Point of being again invaded by the French. Their Army amounts at leaſt to 70,000 Men, and encamps between Marbourg and Caſſel; ſo that we have the melancholy Proſpect of ſeeing the diſmal Scenes we were ſeveral Times Witneſſes of during the laſt Campaign.

Mentz, June 4. We hear that the Allies are aſſembling the greateſt Part of their Forces in the Neighbourhood of Fritzlaar, where they ſeem reſolved to wait for the French.

From the Camp of the French Army at Neidvervachen (a Plain about a League behind Marbourg) June 4. The Army marched hither Yeſterday. The laſt Diviſion of the Troops from the Lower Rhine, commanded by the Duke de Chevreux, joined us this Day. The Gendarmerie will arrive at Marbourg the 7th and 9th. Our Light Troops are advancing into the Upper Dutchy of Weſtphalia. One of their Patroles Yeſterday ſurprized a Patrole of the Enemy's Huſſars at Meſchede, upon the Roer.

Duſſeldorp, June 6. The Allies have again entered the Dutchy of Bergue. Yeſterday they attacked the Chevalier de Montfort, who was poſted at Erbefeld, with ſome Piquets of the Regiment of Provence. That Officer was wounded and taken Priſoner, and the French retired to Mettmau.

Utrecht, June 11. On the 5th a Body of Troops of Prince Ferdinand's Army, unexpectedly entered Erbefeld, in which was a French Garriſon of 170 Men, killed and wounded many, drove out the reſt, and made 83 Priſoners, among whom was the Chevalier de Montfort, the commanding Officer, and eight other Officers.

Amſterdam, June 11. The Marſhal de Contades decamped from Gieſſen the 3d Inſtant, and went into the Little Plain of Neidvervachen, a League from Marbourg. The Reſerve, commanded by M. de Muy, in the Abſence of the Duke de Broglio, marched on the 3d to Grumberg, and on the 4th to Hombourg. Caſſel is in great Conſternation. Mean while Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is ſtill on the Lippe, with the greateſt Part of his Army. He hath cauſed ſome Troops to advance into the Dutchy of Bergue.

Dublin, June 23. During Prince Henry's Expedition into Franconia, viz. from the 15th to the 30th of May, we can aſſure the Public, from unqueſtionable Authority, that he took no leſs than 3285 Soldiers Priſoners of War, beſides 181 commiſſioned Officers, two Generals, 22 Pieces of Cannon, 5 Mortars, and all the Pontoons of the Enemy; and, it is reported, by the laſt private Letters from Germany, he was then carrying on the Siege of the ſtrong Fortreſs of Plaſſenburgh, which it was believed would ſurrender in a few Days; notwithſtanding the Garriſon conſiſted of no leſs than 3000 Auſtrians.

Belfaſt, June 26. *Friday laſt, on account of the important Acquiſition of Guadaloupe, and being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, when he entered into the 33d Year of his Reign, was obſerved here with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy; in the Evening the Gentlemen of the Town met at the Market-houſe, and drank ſeveral Toaſts, expreſſive of their Loyalty, ſincere Affection and Attachment to his Majeſty's Family and Government. The Town was illuminated, and a large Bonfire oppoſite the Market houſe, round which the Gentlemen drank many loyal Toaſts, not forgetting the brave Fellows, to whoſe Conduct and Courage was greatly owing the Reduction of Guadaloupe. It is remarkable that the Blakeney, lately arrived at the Key from Barbados, bro't with her five ſeveral Guns, taken by ſome of the Privateers off the Iſland of Guadaloupe, which were fired on the above Occaſion.*

Peterſburgh, May 18. The new Duke of Courland is dangerouſly ill of a Fever.

Dantzick, May 29. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has impoſed a new Contribution upon Royal Pruſſia; according to which, the Towns of that Kingdom are to furniſh a Million of Crowns, and the Flat Country three Millions of Florins.

Francfort, June 9. The Army of the Empire has juſt been conſiderably weakened by the Separation of ſeventeen Auſtrian Regiments, which quitted it the 4th of this Month, by Order of the Imperial Court, to march into Bohemia, where they may be more uſefully employed than in Franconia; and, beſides, they will then act in Defence of their own Country.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia ſeems to meditate a new Irruption into Bohemia. His Troops, ſince their Return to Saxony, are making Motions on the Side of Schneeberg and Aue, as if their Deſign was to penetrate into the Circle of Saatz.

Caſſel, June 8. We are all in Alarm and Motion in Heſſe. The French Army is making haſty Strides this Way. A Part of its Van-guard has already appeared on this Side Ziegenhayn; and it is juſt now reported that the Corps under General Imhoff has been obliged to abandon that Place and Fritzlaar. We are repairing the Fortifications of Kratzenberg with all Diligence.

Peterſburgh, May 18. The Sea of Ladoga being open ſince laſt Week, Advantage has been taken of this Circumſtance to embark a large Quantity of all Sorts of warlike Stores for our Army.

According to all Appearance the Auſtrian Syſtem is thoroughly eſtabliſhed at preſent. Mr. Groſs, who had a great Hand in making this War, is ſpeedily to have a great Employment. Our Armies have expreſs Orders to act ſpeedily, and with the greateſt Vigour in Sileſia and Pomerania.

Stockholm, May 29. The Courier that was diſpatched to Peterſburgh a few Weeks ago, with our Court's Ratification of the Convention agreed upon the 23d of March laſt, for the Equipment of a combined Fleet, is come back with the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Ratification of the ſaid Convention.

Dantzick, June 2. The laſt Day of May we deſcried the Ruſſian Fleet two Leagues from this Port; it made a Signal for the three Men of War that lay in our Road, upon which they weighed Anchor, joined the Fleet, and we loſt Sight of them in a few Minutes. This Fleet is going to join the Swediſh Squadron, which, according to the Convention made in March laſt, is to conſiſt of five Ships of the Line, and four Frigates.

From the Head-Quarters of the Army of the Empire at Forcheim, June 8. It appears that we ſhall remain encamped here ſome Time. We muſt collect Proviſions and Forage, before we can proceed farther. We are in Want of both, and the Country is exhauſted.

Hanover, June 14. We are once more in the moſt critical Situation, juſt on the Point of falling again under the Yoke of the French, who, without firing a Gun, have not only made themſelves Maſters of Caſſel, and the whole Landgraviate, but have alſo ſeized upon Munden and Gottingen. However, though their Army is a great Deal ſuperior to ours in Number, we have ſo much Confidence in the Bravery of our Troops, and the Capacity of their General, that we doubt not of their being victorious, if they come to a Battle.

Berlin, June 9. There has been a briſk Skirmiſh between a large Body of Croats and Huſſars, and the Rear of Prince Henry's Army, in which the former was repulſed, with the Loſs of 90 Men killed on the Spot, and near 100 made Priſoners. Our Troops likewiſe took from them two Pieces of Cannon, three Pounders.

Hague, June 17. As the French Army is greatly ſuperior to the Allied Army in Point of Numbers, the Friends of England and Pruſſia begin to be under great Uneaſineſs for Prince Ferdinand, notwithſtanding they have a very high Opinion of his Generalſhip and Conduct. However, by all Accounts, both the Officers and Men are in good Spirits, and place great Truſt and Confidence in Prince Ferdinand, who, by his polite Behaviour, has endeared himſelf to the whole Army, particularly to the Engliſh, who are extremely happy under his Command, and ſeem ready to execute any Orders he may give them.

Hague, June 19. The Armies of Prince Ferdinand and the French were ſo near laſt Saturday, that a Battle was expected between them all that Day; however nothing happened; but they ſtill continued in Sight of each other when the Courier came away.

Hague, June 15. Upon certain Information that General Yorke was feeling the pulſe of the Members of the Regency, about the Succours pretended to by England in caſe of an Invaſion, the Count d'Affry has declared to the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, in the Name of the King his Maſter, that his Majeſty being reſolved to make the utmoſt Efforts, in order to oblige his Enemies to ſue for Peace, he reiterated to their High Mightineſſes the Aſſurances of his real Eſteem and ſincere Friendſhip, inviting them to take no Umbrage at his Meaſures. That his Majeſty flattered himſelf, that their High Mightineſſes would not ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced by the artful Inſinuations of his Enemy, and that he offered them the greateſt Part of his Forces, for the ſupport and Protection of the Trade of their Subjects, &c.

Francfort, June 17. Before the French entered Heſſia, Prince Ferdinand ordered all the Graſs and Corn that were growing, to be cut or mowed down, and carried away, that the French ſhould not have the leaſt Forage left.

Hamburgh, June 15. It is reported here that the King of Pruſſia having deſired a Paſſport from the Court of France, for his Brother Prince Ferdinand to go to Swalbach, to Uſe the Mineral Waters there for the Recovery of his Health; the ſaid Requeſt was denied, the French Court alledging, that at this critical Time, when the Armies were in the Field, not far from that Place, it could not be granted; but that if the ſaid Prince would go and drink the Waters at Plombieres, he ſhould have all the Accommodations and Honours due to his Birth. It is ſaid, the King of Pruſſia was not well pleaſed with this Anſwer.

Bremen, June 14. This Day the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel arrived here. The new Invaſion of his Country by the French, has made ſuch an Impreſſion on him, that it is doubtful whether he will get over it. Two Men carried him from his Coach to his Apartment. Had his Serene Highneſs ſet out from Rintelen an Hour later, he might have been taken by the Rangers of Contades's Army.

Hague, June 19. We know not yet what Impreſſion the taking of Guadaloupe will make on their High Mightineſſes. A general Conſternation among our Merchants ſeems to be the Fore-runner of ſtrong Repreſentations, on the Neceſſity of hindering the reſt of the French Antilles from falling into the Hands of the Engliſh. Then indeed we ſhould ſee the vaſt Plan accompliſhed, which we have looked upon as chimerical. Our two little Iſlands would not hold out long, and the Spaniards would ſoon ſee Engliſh Squadrons in the Ports of Mexico. The Count d'Affry, in his Conference of the 15th Inſtant, invited their High Mightineſſes to accede to the Treaty lately concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden for the Defence of neutral Commerce; the Swediſh Miniſter has made the like Invitation from his Court. It is probable that the French Army in Germany will be charged to hold ſome Morſel of the Electorate of Hanover, that they may have ſomething to exchange with the King of Great-Britain at a Peace, until the Breſt Fleet enables the Prince of Soubiſe to get it out of the Nation.

From Marſhal Daun's Head-Quarters at Schurtz, June 7. The King of Pruſſia's Army has been joined by the Corps of General Seidlitz, encamped ſome Time at Hirſchberg. Several Perſons, without Doubt, blame our long Inaction, for want of diſcovering the true Cauſe; and few know how to admire the Marſhal's heroic Patience.

Paris, June 18. It is pretended that certain Advice has been received here, that the Saletines have declared War againſt the Engliſh, and that they have already at Sea a Dozen Chebeques, beſides other ſmaller Veſſels.

Our flat-bottomed Boats are conſtructed in ſuch a Manner, that the Cavalry will be able to diſembark in Order of Battle.

Cadiz, May 30. An Engliſh Privateer has been taken by a Ship belonging to M. Reggio's Squadron, and ſent in here, where it is to remain till Orders are received from Court touching a Complaint of the ſaid Privateer's having fired at a Spaniſh Ship, which ſhe met at the Entrance of the Bay.

Copenhagen, June 15. A Ruſſian Fleet of 20 Sail has appeared off our Coaſt, and one of their Ships has already caſt Anchor at Caſtrup, near the Iſle of Amagh.

Hamburgh, June 23. The Diſpoſitions made by the Ruſſians for this Campaign, appear to us utterly incomprehenſible; ſometimes they advance, ſometimes they retire, and hitherto have diſcovered no ſettled Deſign, but of plundering. His Pruſſian Majeſty, in order to rid himſelf of them one Way or other, has ordered an Army to march in Search of them, and will thereby tranſfer the War into Poland.

Berlin, June 13. The Motions of the King's Troops in Sileſia, ſeem to be entirely calculated for the Defenſive; yet his Majeſty muſt have ſome Enterprize in his Head, as he has wrote to Prince Ferdinand to diſpute the Ground Inch by Inch, and that he will reinforce him with 12,000 Men, as ſoon as he ſhall have made a certain Attempt.

Hanover, June 22. Every neceſſary Meaſure is taken here to prevent the French from again becoming our Maſters. Our Ramparts are ſtrongly defended with Cannon; the Citizens have been ordered to provide themſelves with Arms, and ſuch as are not able to do this, are to be furniſhed from the Arſenal, that they may join the Troops of the Garriſon, in caſe of an Attack; and publick Prayers are daily put in all our Churches for the Bleſſing of the Almighty on our Arms. We are no longer in Expectation of a deciſive Battle, as we were ſome Days ago.

Prague,

Prague, June 16. The Day before Yesterday a Body of 6000 Prussians forced the Post of Sebastians-Berg, upon the Frontiers of Bohemia, which was guarded by a Battalion of Croats, who defended themselves very gallantly, but being overpowered by Numbers, were at length forced to give Way, with the Loss of 600 Men. The Enemy did not think fit to advance any farther, as General Haddick was marching towards them with a considerable Corps.

Konigsberg, June 25. Count Soltikoff, appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, arrived here the 19th Instant, at 8 in Morning, and set out the 23d for Marienwerder, from whence he will proceed to the Army.

Dresden, June 30. The Prussians have put strong Garrisons into all Places in the mountainous Part of Saxony, and have likewise formed two Camps there, one near Wolckenstein, and the other in the Neighbourhood of Tschoppau. Prince Henry commands at the latter Place, and has fixed his Head-Quarters at Dittersdorff. The Prussian Military Directory have just sent circular Letters to all the Subjects and Vassals of this Electorate, enjoining them to produce forthwith an exact Account of their Revenues; an Injunction which furnishes Matter for abundance of disagreeable Reflections.

Prague, June 30. Marshal Daun turned off on his Left the 28th of last Month, and has entered Lusatia. The Russians are at Oels, and have left a considerable Corps at Corten. A sharp Skirmish has happened near Grosteren between Ziethen's Hussars and the Cossacks, and another near Landsperg betwixt the Prussians and the Russians. General Putkammer was dangerously wounded in the latter.

Francfort, July 3. The 28th of last Month a considerable Body of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Kolb, was detached from the Army of the Empire, for an Expedition that is not yet divulged. This Corps has taken the Rout of Trapstadt. The Generals Ried and Wezel have sent Advice, that the Inhabitants of Hessia persist in their former Obstinacy; that they have no Respect for the Army of the Empire; that the People of Smalkalden had shut their Gates at the Approach of a Body of Imperial Troops, and refused to furnish the Horses and Waggons required of them.

Lipstadt, July 5. Since Prince Ferdinand pitched his Tents at Marienfeld, in order to observe the Motions of the French Army, who were on the March to Lippspring, a Detachment of the Enemy has occupied Rittberg, and made Prisoners some Soldiers that were left in the Place. The 1st Instant 500 Light Troops, both Horse and Foot, commanded by Count Melford, approached this Town, and engaged with a Party of our Carabineers and Hunters, who kept them in Play till the Inhabitants had got in their Cattle; after which the Enemy retired to Lipperode, from whence they retreated farther the same Night. On another Side Lieutenant-Colonel Narzinsky surprised the same Day, near Gusterlo, a French Detachment of Cavalry and Hussars, 60 of whom they killed on the Spot, took 160 Troopers, with an Officer and 71 Hussars, and put the rest to Flight.

Hanover, June 29. They write from Nyenburgh, that the heavy Baggage of our Army is arrived there from Osnabrug.

July 3. We have just received Advice that a large Body of French Troops, under the Command of the Duke de Broglio, is advancing to Hamelen, and that the Van-guard is already within two Leagues and a Half of that Place, the Garrison of which has just been reinforced by two Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons, who repaired thither from Munden. They add, that the Commandant of Hamelen, as soon as he was informed of the March of the above-mentioned Corps, opened all the Sluices, and has thereby formed an Inundation capable of stopping the French; he has likewise broke down the Bridges, and spoiled the Roads in the Neighbourhood, to prevent their bringing before the Place the Artillery requisite for a Siege.

July 6. Prince Ferdinand's Management makes us presume he intends to dispute the ground Inch by Inch, till the King of Prussia effects the favourable Diversion which, it is said, he has promised him. Our Army encamps now between Marienfeld and the Village of Harewinckel. Marshal Contades's Army occupies the County of Rittberg. The Garison of Hamelen is numerous; they have unpaved the Streets; and General Brunck, who commands there, has Orders to defend himself to the last Extremity.

From the French Camp at Bieleveld, July 5. Marshal de Contades being informed on the 3d Inst. that Prince Ferdinand had decamped in the Night, and marched to Diessen on the Road between Osnabruck and Minden, he caused the Army to set out on the 4th for Bieleveld, in order to cut his Highness off from Minden. All our Light Troops are on the advanced Posts of Prince Ferdinand, whose Head Quarters are now at Polstercamp. A very warm Action has passed at Halle between the Enemy's Light Troops and Clermont's Volunteers, in which both the Advantage and the Village remained on our Side. M. d'Armentieres quitted Scherenberg the 3d, and went the 4th to Coesfeld. Munster being abandoned, that General is now coming to Lipstadt, which it is thought he will besiege.

Hague, July 10. By Letters from the Allied Army, dated the 6th Instant, we learn, that Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters were then at Driessen; that the Body of Troops under the Command of General Wangenheim, having decamped from Dulmen, took Post the 3d under the Cannon of the Citadel of Munster, and has since resumed its March, in order to join the main Body of the Army. These Letters mention frequent Skirmishes between the Light Troops of both Armies, but without any remarkable Advantage on either side.

Paris, July 2. Marshal Conflans did not set out for Brest till the 28th of last Month. The Men of War equipped in that Port have been in the Road this Fortnight past, excepting the Royal Sun, on board of which the Marshal is to hoist his Flag. His Fleet is to be reinforced by the Palmier and the Entreprenant, of 64 Guns each, fitted out at Rochefort.

The Minister of the Marine has made several more considerable Remittances to Toulon, to pay off the Arrears of the Year 1758, and has promised to discharge all Debts before the Departure of the Squadron. Two Months Pay have been advanced to the Ships Companies; a general Muster has been made of them; the Marine Guards are already on board, and it is presumed M. de la Clue will speedily sail. There is nothing wanted to compleat the Armament but three Frigates, and they will be ready in a few Days.

Versailles, July 2. The Toulon Squadron consists of 14 Ships of the Line, and it is to be under the Command of M. de la Clue. It is to sail about the 15th Inst. and venture every Thing to get through the Streights. The Junction of our Fleets from the several Ports is the most difficult Part of our Plan; nevertheless we are in no Doubt of effecting it.

Toulon, June 18. 'Tis thought by many that the English Fleet, which has withdrawn from our Coasts, has steered towards Corsica, in order to secure one of the Ports of that Island.

Lisbon, June 7. Pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, two Men of War of the second Rate are equipping here with the utmost Expedition, but their Destination is not known. An Ecclesiastick has been brought here from Oporto, and closely imprisoned, charged with having long concealed at his House Joseph Polycarpo d'Azevedo, one of the Persons concerned in the late Attempt against the King's Life, and afterwards favouring his Escape.

Petersburgh, June 16. The Government has just laid an Embargo on all foreign Ships lately arrived here, in order to make them carry Provisions and Forage to our Army in Poland.

Vienna, June 30. The Court has received Advice that Marshal Daun has at length broke up his Camp at Schurtz, and is marching towards Upper Lusatia. 'Twas always a Matter of Doubt whether he would begin his Operations on the Side of Lower Silesia, because it was hardly possible for him to penetrate into that Province thro' the Principality of Schweidnitz, while the King of Prussia was Master of all the Passes there. The King was sensible of the Advantage of this Situation, but the Marshal was not less so, and therefore remained quiet till the Russians arrived upon the Fronties of Silesia. Our Inactivity is now at an End, and a very short Space of Time will probably produce great Events. We are curious to see whether the King of Prussia will follow Marshal Daun into Lusatia, or go directly against the Russians.

Prague, July 3. The Troops Marshal Daun is marching with towards Lusatia, consists of 33 Regiments of Infantry, 15 of Cavalry, and 3 of Hussars.

The Corps of Observation he has left under General de Harsch at Jaromitz is above 50,000 Men.

Hanover, July 6. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick having again requested the Regency of this Electorate to send him, as soon as possible, 2400 Recruits, to compleat the Army under his Command, we have actually set about raising them. Our Garison consists of 1200 Militia, who are exercised every Day, and Arms have also been distributed to our Companies of Burghers, that they may do Duty in case of a Visit from the French. However, though we do not yet seem to have much to fear from the Enemy, we should be very glad to see our Army repass the Wezer, that it may be nearer at Hand to cover this Electorate. It is therefore hoped Prince Ferdinand will resolve upon this Measure, as soon as he shall have secured the Magazines he has left on the other Side of that River.

From the Corps de reserve under M. d'Armentieres at Coesfeld, July 7. Our whole Corps will be before Munster Tomorrow. General de Zastrow, who commands there a Garrison of about 3000 Men, was this Day summoned by the Chevalier de Chabo, Commander of the Legion Royale. M. de Zastrow answered like a Man of Spirit, and in the usual Stile; upon which the Marquis de Conflans went up to the Place with a strong Detachment, and carried a Redoubt defended by 41 Men, who were all made Prisoners of War. The Investiture of Munden will not be begun in Form till the Day after To-morrow.

Hague, July 12. The 10th an Express arrived here from the Allied Army in his way to London. We have just received Letters from that Army, dated the 9th, importing, that on the preceding Day Prince Ferdinand fixed his Head Quarters at Osnabrug, and Marshal Contades was then at Bielefeld. By the same Letters we are informed, that a Body of Hanoverian Hunters, under the Command of Col. Freytag, lately attacked the Corps of Alsace Volunteers near Munden, and handled them so roughly, that besides the great Number killed on the Spot, they took 280 Prisoners, among whom was the Commander, and 28 other Officers. Many of those Alsace Volunteers, who threw themselves into Boats that they found on the Banks of the Wezer, to avoid the Pursuit of the Hanoverians, had the ill Luck to be drowned, for want of Knowledge to manage those Vessels.

We daily expect some interesting News from the Frontiers of Poland, as we are informed, by good Authority, that the Prussian Army, commanded by Count Dohna, was already in the Neighbourhood of Posnania, and but a Mile distant from the Russian Army.

Paris, July 6. The 47 Ships armed at Bourdeaux for the King's Service, have received a List of the Troops they are to take on board; the smallest of them will carry 200 Men, and about 20 Officers.

LONDON.

June 19. There is a Confirmation of two French Men of War being lost on the Molucca Islands, in the East-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Allied Army, to his Friend at Amsterdam, dated the 9th Instant.

"In the Night between the 6th and 7th Instant, our Hunters surprised above 1000 Frenchmen at Duisburg, whom they took Prisoners, except seven, who were killed; and Yesterday 20 French Horse, who came out of Weser to reconnoitre, were taken by 18 Hunters, three of whom were slain on the Spot. Our Situation is such that you may expect to hear of a Battle between us and the French every Minute.

June 21. Some old Sloops are converting into Fire-ships with the utmost Expedition.

The Supplies granted for the Service of the present Year amount to 12,749,680 l. and the Ways and Means for raising the same amounts to 13,226,770 l.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 16.

"Mr. Yorke, in a Conference which he had a few Days ago with several Members of the Government, signified to them, That he had Orders to declare, on the Part of the King his Master, that if the Armament making in the Ports of France, should be really destined against the Coasts of his Kingdom, his Majesty hoped that the States General would fulfil their Engagements, as they had always punctually done, and be ready to furnish, on the first Request, the Succours stipulated by Treaties, in case of an hostile Invasion on the Part of France."

His Majesty has signed Commissions and Orders for the March of upwards of 10,000 of the new raised Militia.

June 23. Letters from the Hague of the 19th Instant import, that an Express arrived that Day from the Allied Army, with Advice, that on the 17th Prince Ferdinand having Intelligence that the French were marching towards him, in order to give him Battle, ordered all the heavy Baggage to be sent away, and had his Army drawn up to receive them; but they thought proper to return peaceably to their Camp.

Letters from Petersburgh of the 20th ult. advise, that the Court of Russia had offered ten per Cent. premium to insure their Transports, laden with Ammunition of War, bound to their Armies either in Prussia or Pomerania, but could not get any Person to underwrite their Policies.

A private Letter from France by the Dutch Mail says, that on the 7th Instant Admiral Boscawen, with some of the Ships under his Command, attacked a Fort in a Bay near Toulon, and after some Resistance dismounted all their Guns, did other considerable Damage to the Fort, and ran two French Frigates on Shore, which it was thought would be lost.

The Commissioners of the Navy, by Order of the Government, are taking into the Service all the stout Privateers and armed Vessels, to form a Chain in the Channel, and on the Coasts, to watch the Motions of the French, in case they should attempt an Invasion.

It is now said that if the French have any Scheme of invading any Part of the British Dominions, it is the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

June 26. This Afternoon will be launched at Limehouse Dock, a new Man of War of 44 Guns. She is to be called the New Phœnix, and is to be commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Edward, who is expected to be present at her Launching.

On Friday Night there was the hottest Press on the River, and along Shore, that has been known for some Time; they took all away from on board the Ships, except the Masters, and even took the Crews from on board some Colliers who were got down as far as the Nore.

We hear that Orders are sent to all the Sea Ports from the Admiralty, in order to contract for all the Privateers which mount 18 Guns and upwards, who are to be employed in the Government's Service.

The Militia for the County of Surry have received Orders to march, and is said for Dover.

It is said the French Army have retreated, and declined giving Battle to Prince Ferdinand.

June 28. The Prussian Magazine at Havelberg, which was filled with Grain brought from Mecklenburg, was set on Fire the 15th Instant, and burnt to the Ground; all the Corn was destroyed.

June 30. We hear the Experiment, Volunteer, and Hussar Privateers of London, and 17 others, belonging to the out Ports, are ordered to be got ready for Sea in the Government Service.

They write from Paris, that there is a general Dissatisfaction among all Ranks of People. The Nobility, and all who are connected with the Farmers-General, are extremely angry with the Comptroller-General, who persists steadily in his own Plan of increasing the Revenue by the Reduction of Taxes, and of enriching the Nation, by diminishing its Expences. The Austrian Party seem again to have acquired the Ascendant; but the Rumour, that the Governor of Canada has acquainted the Court with the Impossibility of defending Quebec, will, it is thought, give Weight to the Counsels of those Ministers who are inclined to Peace.

According to Letters from Madrid of the 4th of this Month, the King still lay in the same critical Condition, that is to say, struggling between Life and Death.

July 7. His Majesty has been pleased to order an Augmentation of one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, and 29 private Men, to be made in each Light Troop of all the Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.

We hear that, upon an Emergency, near 5000 Pensioners will be raised to do Duty in the Forts, &c.

According to the last Letters from Nuremberg, since the Austrian Troops left the Army of the Empire, the Deputies of the States of Franconia have represented to the Court of Vienna, that as this Army was reduced almost to nothing, both by the Loss it had suffered by the Prussians, and the Separation of the aforesaid Forces, they were determined to recal their Troops, and observe the most exact Neutrality, that their Country might not be exposed to final Ruin.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 21st ult. advise, that the Elector Palatine's Troops are to go into the French Service, and that the Elector of Bavaria is to enter into a Neutrality, and to have a Subsidy from England. It is added, that the Tuscany Troops that joined General de Ville's Army, are so reduced by Sickness and Death, that some of the Regiments have not more than thirty Men left.

July 10. Some sensible People at the Hague have represented to the principal Persons in the Regency, that the Conduct of the French Court, with Regard to Great-Britain, deserves their most serious Consideration. If, say they, the Succours be refused, and the Invasion baffled, the English will think themselvs absolved from keeping any Measures in Respect to the Dutch Trade. On the other Hand, if the French should make any Impression, the Property of the Dutch in England would be in a precarious State.

Letters from Hamburgh assure us, that Count Dohna with an Army of upwards of 50,000 Men, encamped the 24th of last Month within six Leagues of that of Russia, and was resolved to march forward to give them Battle.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, June 19.

"*There are* 30 *Sail of Spanish Men of War at Sea, in two Divisions; the one off Cadiz, and the other off Cape Finisterre; the latter sends a Frigate every* 24 *Hours to the Groine for Intelligence.*"

July 12. This Week a large Quantity of Gun-powder was shipped for New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 10.

"Monday sailed His Majesty's Frigates Garland and Levant, the former (having 150,000 l. on board) bound for Louisbourg, and the latter for Guadaloupe.

"Admiral Rodney's Fleet took, going into Havre, two large Danish Ships, loaded with short Plank, and other Stores, for the flat bottomed Boats. A great Disappointment to the French Scheme, if ever they intended any Thing more than Finesse; this will retard them for at least a Month or six Weeks, and perhaps for ever."

Orders are given for changing the Mortars which were at Havre, for others from Woolwich; and we hear that, immediately upon their being changed, Lord Howe, or Admiral Rodney, will proceed to Sea upon a new Expedition.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 18th ult. advise, that the English Squadron under Admiral Boscawen was then cruizing off Provence; also that a Danish Man of War was lost on the Coast of Corsica, and that the Corsicans had seized upon all the Artillery and Ammunition of War, which they much wanted.

July 17. By a Letter from Vigo we hear, that a large Fleet of Spanish Men of War are sailed from Cadiz and other Ports, that they are formed into three Divisions, and are cruising near the Streights of Gibraltar, in order (as is supposed) to protect their homeward-bound Ships from the Algerines.

We hear that General Huske will have a Command on the Sea Coast, if there should be Occasion.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 15.

"Yeſterday Morning ſailed from Spithead the Eagle Letter of Marque, mounting 20 ſix Pounders, with Recruits for Antigua.

"Same Day his Majeſty's Ships and Frigates the Deptford, Norwich, Achilles, Juno, and Æolus, fell down to St. Helen's, and joined the Brilliant; and early this Morning proceeded to join Sir Edward Hawke in the Bay.

"His Majeſty's Frigate Veſtal is ſailed from Spithead, in order to follow the above Fleet to the Bay.

"Our Bomb Veſſels are getting ready again with the utmoſt Expedition.

"At Spithead, Admiral Holbourne, with four Men of War."

Several Reinforcements of Troops and Ships are ſoon to be ſent to reinforce Commodore Moore's Fleet and General Barrington's Land Forces, in order to make a vigorous Attack on Martinico, and other French Settlements.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majeſty's Ship Defiance, dated the 2d Inſtant, off Breſt.

"Our Squadron, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, aſſiſted by Rear-Admiral Geary, of the White, and Vice-Admiral Hardy, of the Blue, conſiſts of one of 112 Guns, three of 90, ſeven of 74, three of 70, three of 64, eight of 60, beſides fifty Gun Ships and Frigates. We expect to have 40 Sail of the Line by the 20th of this Month. There are 21 Ships of the Line lying in Breſt, beſides Frigates, ready to put to Sea; and they are in Expectation of being joined by 20 Ships of the Line from Spain, which are ready, and only wait for Orders. This Account we got from a French Serjeant, who made his Eſcape from Uſhant, and came to Sea in an open Boat to our Admiral. The Serjeant is now on board our Ship."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, July 9.

"Fifty-five Battalions of the beſt Infantry in France, half the Cavalry of the King's Houſhold, with 6000 Grenadiers and Dragoons, the Royal Legion, and two Battalions of Artillery, are ordered for Embarkation at different Ports. The Prince de Soubiſe will have the Command in Chief of the Expedition, and Marſhal Thomond and M. de Chevert are to ſerve under him. M. de Conflans will put to Sea as ſoon as M de la Clue ſhall have paſſed the Streights, which he has Orders to attempt about the 20th of this Month, notwithſtanding his Inferiority in Number and Size of Ships.

"The Warwick and the St. Prieſt are ordered to ſail from Rochefort, to carry Maſts and Ammunition to M. D'Ache's Squadron in the Eaſt-Indies."

Admiral Rodney is ſailed from Spithead with three Men of War, in order to join Sir Edward Hawke.

BOSTON, *Auguſt 27.*

Laſt Night a Veſſel arrived here in 15 Days from Louiſbourg; there were no Veſſels arrived there then from our Fleet up the River St. Lawrence.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

A Letter from Briſtol, June 27, 1759.

"As yet we can perceive no Manner of Likelihood of a Peace taking Place; quite the Contrary, as a ſtrong Rumour prevails of a ſudden Invaſion intended againſt this Kingdom from France, inſomuch that a ſtrong Impreſſment was carried on 3 Nights paſt, and all the Sailors ſwept away againſt Protections, from every Ship in the Port, even from thoſe that were down and ready to ſail, as well as thoſe that were not.

Extract of a Letter from London by the laſt Packet, dated July 16, 1759.

"*Such Preparations for War were never known before in England, as at this Time.---America at preſent ſeems the great Object of the Nation's Concern.---Our Miniſtry, not in the leaſt afraid of an Invaſion, employ their Forces Abroad.---The French Priſoners, that were near the Sea-coaſt, are marched, and marching, into the fartheſt Part of the Kingdom, as they have none of ours in France to make an Exchange.*"

A Letter from London, dated July 18, 1759.

"We have no particular News, but what the Papers contain:---The Threats of the French about their flat bottommed Boats are very little regarded.---The Miniſtry, however, have taken the Precaution of ſending the Priſoners that were on the Sea Coaſt into the farthest Part of the Kingdom, not, as being afraid of the French landing, but for Fear of their breaking Priſon, and carrying off any Veſſels.---Rodney made but a ſhort Expedition of it;---but is ordered out again.---Hawke's Squadron have taken ſeveral Dutch Men.---Matters are not yet concluded between the States and us; and Diſputes run high with them in Holland about it. The two Deputies are ſtill here, but gain no Ground in their Conferences; and how the Affair will terminate, Time muſt only anſwer.---Situation of Affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, are conſiderably in our Favour;---the French Admiral's Squadron having been moſt terribly maul'd by Pocock; and the French Forces under Lally appear to have been as roughly handled.---Truſt our Expeditions towards Quebec, &c. in North-America, ſucceed. ---Great and important News is every Hour looked for from Germany, the Station of the ſeveral Armies there promiſing ſomething grand."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated Auguſt 23, 1759.

"We are informed that a Corporal and 6 Men of the 55th Regiment, on Tueſday laſt, went to get ſome Boards a little below this, on the other Side of the Lake; two of the Men left the reſt a few Yards, and gazing at ſome Plumb Trees, were both carried off by two Indians, without being immediately miſſed by the reſt. Lieutenants Tute and Darcy, were two Days before gone on a 10 Day's Scout, ſaw a Birch Canoe hauled into a Creek, with a Keg of Powder and ſome Biſcuit in her; they immediately concealed themſelves, and waited long for the Enemy: At 8 this Morning the Party came near, apprized by Tracks, proceeded warily, and left the Priſoners, with two Indians, in the Rear; our Party was of 30, theirs of 6 Indians, 4 Canadians, and an Officer of Ditto; Lieutenant Solomon of the Indians fired firſt, the reſt made the Circle, gave a Fire, and purſued; the Enemy returned it and fled: One of the Men of the 55th ſeeing our Rangers, took to his Heels, and came to them, but the other had not a Heart to run, ſo that they took him with them: This happened about 60 Miles below us. Our Party had no Time to purſue them, and leſs to loſe, for a Schooner and two Sloops were on the Lake below them, who on the Fire came up, the Wind fair, our People took the Canoe and their own Whale Boat, which was not far from thence, and made off; they were purſued a long Way by all three, the Wind as before; Our People ſhewed their Stern ſo well as to be here between 3 and 4 o' Clock this Afternoon, they are but an Hour and a Half home. We killed 3, ſcalped 1 of them, who was the Perſon that took the Man Priſoner who made his Eſcape. We have two wounded, have ſeen the worſt, and it is ſaid will recover."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 20.

"I arrived here laſt Night from Crown-Point; the Day before a Flag of Truce came from Quebec, with a Letter from M. Montcalm, directed to General Amherſt. This Letter was dated at Beauport, Auguſt 5th (which Place is a little below Quebec) where Monſieur Montcalm expected General Wolfe would land his Army, it being the moſt natural Place for that Purpoſe; therefore he entrenched here with all his Forces, in order to give him a warm Reception; but it appears that General Wolfe can out-general him, for he only makes a Feint of landing, or lands but a few Troops on the North Side of the River, at or near the Place beforementioned, but lands the main Body upon Point Levee, on the South Side of the River, which is oppoſite the Town, draws his Boats over the Point, to avoid the Enemy's Cannon, puſhes them in again, and lands upon the North Side, above the Town; where, M. Montcalm ſays, General Wolfe has been entrenched, cannonading and bombarding the Town 18 Days, till he had almoſt deſtroyed it, and ſeems determined to have it at all Events: He further ſays, he knows not but he may fall into the Hands of the Engliſh, and if he ſhould, he doubts not but he ſhall be well uſed, inaſmuch as he has always treated the Engliſh ſo well, contrary to the Orders from his Maſter, the Truth of which he is able to prove, by 24 Letters he has in a Caſe, which he wears under his Arm. He ſtill further ſays, his Family is gone to Trois Rivieres, and doubts not but they will fare well, having the Engliſh to guard them on one Side, and the French on the other. ---While the Flag of Truce was diſpatching his Buſineſs with the General, one of the Men that eſcorted him, deſerted, but came into our Camp the next Day: I underſtand the Sum and Subſtance of what he ſaid, was, That it was over with Canada.---A large Fort is building at Crown Point, 900 Yards in Circumference, the Trenches to be dug 14 Feet deep, and two Thirds of the Way in ſolid Rock; in which they make great Progreſs.---We have a moſt glorious Campaign, Joy and Health appears in every Countenance, tho' the Fatigue and Labour is very hard upon the Soldiery; no Murmuring or Wrangling, all Things go on ſmooth and eaſy; the General ſeems to be endowed with every Qualification for making and keeping up Peace, Harmony, and Unanimity in the Army."

By the Poſt from Albany laſt Night, we have nothing very material; only, That by the laſt Accounts that were received there from Crown-Point, the General ſtill continued there, and was uſing his utmoſt Endeavours to get the Fort effectually compleated in Seaſon; which, when compleated, will be the fineſt and ſtrongeſt that was ever yet built in America; and that the Troops were all in good Health and high Spirits, obeying their Orders with right good Will, Alacrity and Diſpatch.------And from Oſwego we learn, that General JOHNSON, with the main Body of his Army, was returned there in good Health from Niagara, after leaving a ſufficient Garriſon in that Fortreſs.

Since our laſt a Number of large Cannon have been ſent from this City for Albany, in order to be ſent from thence to Crown-Point, for the Uſe of the new Fort now building under the Direction of General AMHERST.

We hear from Albany, that on the 21ſt ult. a Teamſter, from the Fort at Lake-George, looking for his Oxen, diſcovered four Frenchmen on the South-weſt Side of Hudſon's River, who called to him for Aſſiſtance: He thereupon returned to the Fort, and acquainted the Commanding Officer of it; who immediately ſent out a Serjeant and twelve Men to bring them in:--They appear to be one French Lieutenant, one Commiſſary, and two Privates; who ſay they made their Eſcape from Niagara during the Siege, with a Deſign to go to Montreal, but loſt their Way. They had been out 28 Days, and were almoſt famiſhed.

By laſt Thurſday's Poſt from Albany, we learn, that the Army was ſtill at Crown-Point, and in good Health: That they were opening a Road acroſs from Crown-Point to No 4, on Connecticut River, which would be finiſhed in a few Days: That it was expected in the Army they ſhould ſoon have good News from General Wolfe; who ſometimes flattered, and ſometimes threatened the Enemy at Quebec: That the French had all retired to St. John's, where they are making ſtrong Entrenchments: That Colonel Gage, with moſt of the Forces that were at the Reduction of Niagara, was going down to Oſwegatchie, a Branch on St. Lawrence River, and from thence to Montreal, where it was tho't he would meet General Wolfe.

A private Letter from Albany, informs us, that when the French Priſoners, lately taken at Niagara, arrived at that City, in their Way down hither, an Engliſh Woman, Wife to one of the Soldiers that was in General Braddock's Army, having been taken Priſoner by the French at the Time of the Defeat of General Braddock, and ſuppoſing that her Huſband was ſlain at that Time, during her Impriſonment, married a French Subaltern, by whom ſhe had one Child, being with her Huſband coming Priſoner through Albany, was there diſcovered by her former Huſband, who was then on Duty there: He immediately demanded her, and after ſome Struggles of Tenderneſs for her French Huſband, ſhe left him, and cloſed again with her Firſt: Tho' it is ſaid the French Huſband inſiſted on keeping the Child, as his Property, which was conſented to by the Wife and firſt Huſband.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, the 22d of Auguſt, a ſmall Sloop, belonging to Mr. Hezekiah Wright, of Staten-Iſland, one Wagalem, Maſter, coming from Egg Harbour, but being then off the Capes of Delaware, was fired at and brought to by a French Veſſel of War, of 16 Carriage Guns, moſtly nine Pounders, the Captain of which, after detaining Wagalem a few Hours, told him he did not come on the Coaſt for ſuch Fellows as him, and, as a Ship juſt then hove in Sight, ſtanding in Shore, bid him be gone about his Buſineſs, when he readily took his Leave, and arrived ſafe at Staten-Iſland on Friday Morning laſt, the Winds being moſtly ahead. Wagalem could not learn whether Monſieur had made any Captures; and he was ſtrictly forbid to ſpeak of his being on the Coaſt, after his Arrival hither.

We can aſſure the Public, That Monſieur Bompar, with 7 Sail of the Line, and one Frigate, was at Cape Francois the Beginning of July laſt, but ſoon ſailed from thence for Port-au-Prince; that he was expected at the Cape again about the Middle of Auguſt, from whence he intended to proceed to France with the whole Fleet, and as many Ships as would be ready to ſail with him. The Beginning of Auguſt there were only ſix Ships at the Cape, and 4 Letter of Marque Sloops, belonging to Martinique, that were bound to Coracoa with Sugar and Indigo. One of the Ships was about 600 Tons, but carried Spaniſh Papers; another carried Dutch Papers; the others real Frenchmen.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

A Gentleman in England writes his Friend, by the Leiceſter Packet, that our Fleets in the Bay of Biſcay, under the Admirals Hawke, Hardy and Geary, were very formidable, the Men healthy, and in high Spirits, and wanted nothing ſo much as an Engagement with the Monſieurs; but he was afraid the French would hardly venture it, tho' they ſeemed to be at their *Ne plus ultra*, and ought to do ſomething, in order to keep up the Spirits of their People, which were greatly ſunk on receiving the News of the Loſs of Guadaloupe, &c.

Our Advices from Crown-Point, dated the 28th ult. mention, that the Veſſel we are building was expected there the Friday following, and that it was thought our People would ſoon have a Bru[illegible] with the Enemy: That our Camp at that Place was plentifully ſupplied with every Neceſſary; the Men very healthy, not a Regular having died a natural Death, and very few Provincials: And that 2000 Men were conſtantly at Work on the new Fort.

The French at Crown-Point, it is ſaid, to prevent their Horſes falling into our Hands, tied them two and two together upon the Magazine, then ſet Fire to it, and blew them up in the Air.

We have Advice from Jamaica, that three of the Monto Chriſti Men, lately carried in there, are condemned; and that ſeveral more ſeemed to be in a fair Way of ſharing the ſame Fate.

By Captain Lone, from Barbados, there are ſeveral Letters which mention ſome French Privateers cruizing to Windward of that Iſland.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned till Monday next.

In a Letter from Carliſle, dated the 29th ult. it is ſaid, that Colonel Mercer was gone from Pittſburgh to reconnoitre the ruined Venango: And that it was thought General Stanwix, by that Time, had got to Pittſburgh.

The Privateer Britannia, Captain Taylor, is fallen down on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies.

On Friday Night laſt the Barn of Mr. Chriſtopher Robins, about twelve Miles from Town, was ſet on Fire by Lightning, and entirely conſumed in a ſhort Time.------There was in it about 2000 Buſhels of Grain, a conſiderable Quantity of Flax, and ſome Skins; all loſt. There was at the ſame Time a prodigious Fall of Rain, which raiſed the Creeks ſo high, that great Quantities of Hay were carried off, and other Damage done.

Arrived at Jamaica from this Port, the Captains White and Gardner. At Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Captains Minott, Woods and Ball.

[*For Want of Room, our* Jamaica *and* Carolina *Intelligence muſt be deferred till next Week.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Turtle, S. Dove, from Jamaica. Snow Cape Breton, J. Wilſon, from Lairn. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Pike, from Rh. Iſland. Sloop Martha and Miriam, J. Wade, from N. York. Sloop Unity, W. Robinſon, from Bermuda. Ship London, J. Watt, Ship Aſhley, T. Story, Brig Sally, J. Brown, Brig Lydia, W. Campbell, and Brig Carpenter, J. Lamont, from Jamaica. Ship Nancy, J. Allſon, from Antigua. Snow Weazle, J. Lone, from Barbados. Ship Nancy, Walter M'Auley from Jamaica. Schooner Polly, G. Noarth, from S. Carolina. Sloop Grampus, B. Folger, from Nantucket.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sally, I. Milner, for Guadaloupe. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Pike, for Rh. Iſland. Sloop Franky, S. Edey, for Jamaica. Sloop Sarah & Burger, and Sloop Mary-Ann, T. Sheehan, for St. Chriſtoppers.

CLEARED.

Brig Princeſs Amelia, M. Tyittoe, to Antigua. Sloop Good-Luck, R. Shewbert, to Maryland. Sloop Betſey and Abigail, S. Kirkland, to N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, J. Graham, to Louiſbourg. Sloop Mary-Ann, J. Richards, to Newis. Snow Francis and Sarah, J. Reed, to Jamaica. Snow Recovery N. Falconer, to Briſtol. Brig Charming Polly, T. Cochran, to North-Carolina. Schooner Victory, Thomas Crandon, to Boſton. Ship Hayfield, R. Henderſon to Amſterdam. Schooner Pitt, T. Carter, to Hamburgh. Brig Prince George, S. Tufts to New-York.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Seventh Inſtant, will be preſented (by particular Deſire)*

DOUGLASS.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

New Windſor, Bucks County, September 4, 1759.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my ſincere Thanks for the ſtrong Proof of that Confidence you have repoſed in me, in chuſing me a Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the current Year; but, leſt you ſhould be inclined to continue me longer in that great Truſt, I take the Liberty to give you this public Notice, that altho' it is my moſt ardent Deſire to tender my Country at all times my beſt Services, yet I muſt now decline that Honour, having found, that the cloſe Attendance which the Public Buſineſs required, too much interfered with, and injured my own private Affairs; I hope, therefore, Gentlemen, you will be induced to excuſe me the enſuing Year, eſpecially as this County affords Gentlemen of Integrity and Ability, to whom it may be leſs inconvenient than it has to me, to attend upon and diſcharge that important Duty. I am, reſpectfully, Gentlemen, Your obliged Friend and Servant,

⊕ JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

AS Abraham and Robert Uſher's Partnerſhip is expired, all thoſe indebted above ſix Months are requeſted to pay, and thoſe who have any Demands, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to receive Payment.---Abraham Uſher continues his Store where the Company lately kept, and Robert Uſher is removed to his Store a moſt at the Corner of Cheſtnut ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph King's.

To be SOLD,

A Negroe Man, about 30 Years of Age, fit for Plantation Work; and alſo a Mulattoe Boy, about 16 Years of Age, fit for any Work, being an able ſtrong hearty Boy. They have both had the Small-pox. Enquire of Zachariah Nieman, on Society-hill.

To be SOLD,

A Servant Girl's Time, having five Years and an Half to ſerve, being fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. She is about eighteen Years of Age. Enquire of John Roſs, at the Sign of the Blue Lion, in Water-ſtreet, above Arch ſtreet. ⊕

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

CHOICE JAMAICA MELASSES, by the Tun, or ſingle Hogſhead.

RUN away, on the 24th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Welch Servant Woman, named Alice Briſcoe, about 25 Years of Age, about five Feet high, of a black Complexion, a bald Place on the Mold of her Head, her Hair cut ſhort behind, talks pretty much in the Welch Tone: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linsey Petticoat, black Shaloon Skirt, ſhort dark Calicoe Gown, half worn; alſo took with her an old croſs-bar long Gown, a half worn Flag Handkerchief, half worn Calf ſkin Shoes, blue Stockings, with white Clocks, two Ozenbrigs ſhifts, two Ditto Aprons, and one Check. Ditto. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊕ EDMUND BEACH.

Philadelphia, August 28. 1759.

To be Sold at publick Vendue, on Wednesday, the 3d of October next, the following Lots, Buildings, &c. belonging to the Estate of the late Peacock Bigger.

A Distillery, with its Appurtenances, in Charles-Town, Maryland, at the Head of the Bay of Chesopeak; being on a Quarter of a Lot of Land in the same Town, near the publick Wharff. The Still-house is built of Cedar, 39 and a Half by 26 and a Half Feet clear; in it are two Stills fixed, the largest, Quantity between 14 and 1500 Gallons; the other about 300 Gallons, with Cooler and Worms, 16 Cisterns, 2 Returns, and a low Wine Cistern with Pumps, &c.

Also a new framed House 27 and a Half by 13 and a Half Feet, with a Stone Cellar, and Store House, 29 by 19 and a Half Feet, with a Cellar, all convenient to the Still-house.

Any one that is acquainted with the Country, or will but take a View of a good Map of it, must see the great Opening there is of carrying on a very extensive, profitable Business through Chesopeak, and its many fine Rivers, running to the Westward, to the back Settlements from this only Distillery in Maryland, if not Virginia; especially when they know too, that all Grain there is considerably below the Philadelphia Market, and Wood at 3 or 4 Shillings a Cord; where also may be purchased Flour, Lumber, and other Commodities for a West-India Trade: There are also several further Advantages, Rum being always sold in Maryland at a considerable Advance upon the Philadelphia Price; and the Excise less on that distilled there, than what is imported from other Provinces.

Also the Dwelling-house of the said Peacock Bigger, fit for a Tavern, or Store-keeper.

Time will be given the Purchaser, paying down one Third Part of the Purchase Money, and giving good Security for the Remainder.

Any Person inclining to purchase the whole, or any Part of the above Premises, may apply for further Information to Thomas Bourne, in Church Alley.

The Sale to be on the Premises.

Bucks County, ss.

WHEREAS I have received General *STANWIX*'s most pressing Orders, that I forthwith provide from this County an equal Number of sufficient Waggons to those which have been discharged for Insufficiency; and whereas great Complaints have been made of the Unfitness of most of the Carriages, as well as the Badness of the Horses, which were sent in the last Brigades, by which Means the King's Service has been greatly retarded, and a most extraordinary Expence incurred;---this is to give Notice to the several Townships, that *(without Delay)* they do again fall on the most effectual and expeditious Method to reinstate the Number of Waggons returned Home, which are to be formed into one Brigade, under the Command of John Priestly, Waggon-master, and to be ready to appear at the Rendezvous hereafter to be appointed, by the 12th of this inst. September.---And all Constables, and others concerned, are hereby required to impress and provide no Horses and Waggons, but such as are fit for the Service, as no other will be received. All Persons possessed of Certificates for Services already performed, are desired to produce them to me, and they shall be immediately paid.

Given under my Hand this Third Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-nine.

℔ ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by

PENINGTON *and* WHARTON,

At their store, the corner of Pewter-Plaster Alley, a few Doors above Market street,

TICKLINBURG and Ozenbrigs, 7-eights and yard wide Irish linen, cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, German and Irish dowlas, brown Irish sheeting, German and Holland whited long lawns, pistol and broad lawns, tandem double silesias, clouting and Russia diaper, Russia linen, cambricks, muslins, bandanoe, Scotch, blue and white, and red and white kenting and muslin handkerchiefs, cotton romals, calicoes, printed cottons, white and brown buckrams, ginghams, china taffeties, barragons, cotton ribs, fustians, white and colour'd jeans, faggathies, duroys, everlastings, shaloons, tammies, durants, single and double worsted Damasks, white russel, blue, green, and cloth coloured calimancoes, camblets, striped, cross-barred, and plain camblettees, serge denyme, embossed serge, blue and green harrateens, cotton gowns, silk and cotton ditto, cotton velvet shapes, cotton counterpanes, broadcloths, plains, kerseys, forrest cloths, duffels, naps, frizes, serges, striped linseys, flannel, swan skin, halfthicks, bearskin, rugs and blankets, kendal cottons, mens worsted, yarn, cotton and thread stockings, womens and youths worsted ditto, worsted and silk patterns for breeches, mohair and silk and hair buttons, mohair and silk and hair twist, white, brown, and coloured thread, ivory, dandriff, and horn combs, pins and needles, brass and glass sleeve buttons, white metal and brass coat and vest ditto, cloth, crow, and light coloured sewing silk, bobbins and tapes, garters and laces, mens and womens shammy gloves, writing paper, castor hats, brass knob locks, cupboard, chest, closet, stock, and gun locks, shovels and tongs, HL and H hinges, bone and buck table knives and forks, bone and buck butchers knives with sheaths, buck and bone pen knives, Barlow ditto, ivory hunters, steel and metal shoe and knee buckles, leather and brass ink pots, awl blades and shoe tacks, wool cards, shears and scissars, mens and womens thimbles, snuff and tobacco boxes, two foot rules, steel compasses, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, window glass, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, sail duck, No. 1. 2. 3. 4. Fgunpowder, compleat setts of china, table furniture, and chimney tiles, &c. &c. &c. T. b. c.

CAME to the Plantation of John Cunrads, of Horsham Township, Philadelphia County, near the Crooked Billet, about the 20th of last Month, a dark Iron grey natural pacing Gelding, his Tail cut off close by the Dock. Part of one of his Hind-legs white, and about five Years old. The Owner, describing his other Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to said JOHN CUNRADS. ¶

STolen in the Night of the 26th of August, out of a Pasture near Reading, in Berks County, a roan Horse, 3 Years old, paces only, 14 Hands high, is marked on the off Buttock with a Figure of 3, is shod before with old Shoes, and has a short Tail. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to his Owner, shall have Three Pounds Reward; and if he secures the Thief in Reading Goal, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, from

⊕ LUDWICK IMLER.

ON the Twenty-first of August last, made her Escape out of the Work-house of the City of Philadelphia, one Eleanor Holmes, had on a dark Poplin Gown, striped Linsey Petticoat, new Shoes, with Strings instead of Buckles. She stole eight Yards of Long Lawn, a new Sattin Bonnet, a red Silk Handkerchief, and sundry Things more. She is a middling tall Woman, of a dark Complexion, light Eyes, brown Hair, pretty much Pock-marked, heavy Eye browed, addicted to Drinking and Swearing, but can deceive any Body with her Tongue. Any Person that secures her in any Goal, so that the Keeper of the said Work house may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and if brought to Philadelphia, all Charges, and if the Things stolen, Three Pounds Reward, paid by me JAMES WHITEHEAD. ℔

DEserted from a recruiting Party of the Pennsylvanians, 20 Miles below Lancaster, on the 26th ult. at Night, five Recruits, viz.

SILVESTER CAVENOUGH, an Irishman, five Feet 9 Inches high, well made, fair Complexion, and sandy Hair. Had on a Chocolate coloured Waistcoat, and a black one, short Trowsers, and about 25 Years of Age.

NICHOLAS HOAR, about 23 Years of Age, well made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion. Had on a sandy coloured Wig, a blue Coat, red Breeches, and Thread Stockings, looks much like a Sailor.

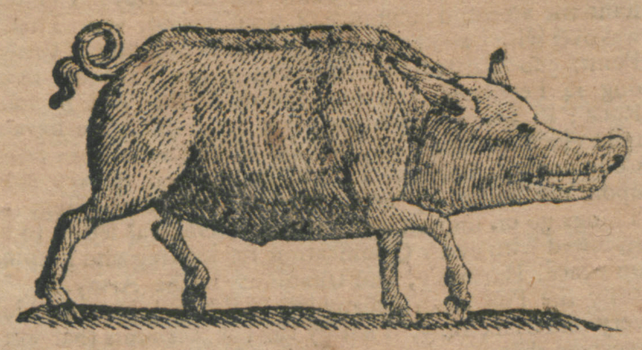
BENJAMIN LEWIS, 35 Years of Age, a sober plain Look. Had on a brown coloured Coat, greasy Leather Breeches, black bushy Hair, black Stockings, born in Wales, and a Shoemaker by Trade.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, clean made, and about 23 Years of Age, Had on a green Pea Jacket, brown cut Wig, and Trowsers, has been a Sailor.

DANIEL BRAYTON, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, black hair, and brown Complexion, about 30 Years of Age. Had on a brown Waistcoat, dirty Trowsers, no stockings, and much inclined to Drink; has lived in the Jerseys, near Haddonfield. Whoever secures all, or any of said Deserters, in any of His Majesty's Goals, and sends Word to the Regiment, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward for each, paid by THOMAS LOYD Lieut Colonel.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Malt, Rye, Indian Corn, and other Grain. Any Person having the same to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by enquiring of Richard Morris, near the Court-house, Philadelphia. There is a good Wharff to land at.



READY MONEY for about seventy well grown lean HOGS.

N. B. There is a Ship's Long-boat in the Care of the said Morris. The Owner coming and paying Charges, may have her again. ⊕

RUN away about the 25th of June, from the Subscriber in Fairfax County, Virginia, a likely Country-born Negroe Boy, named Davy, about 15 Years of Age, has a Scar near his left Eye, speaks fluently, and is very ready in his Replies. Had on an old blue Cotton Coat and Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches. The Coat had plain Brass Buttons, the Waistcoat Horn.

Whoever brings Home the said Negroe, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by G. W. FAIRFAX.

This is to give NOTICE,

THat the Subscriber hereof, living at Wilmington, doth carry on the Pewterer and Tinman's Trade, and will serve all Persons with all Kinds of Ware belonging to the said Trades in the best Manner, and after the newest Fashion, both Wholesale and Retail. ℔ ABRAHAM HASSELBERG.

N. B. He also gives the best Price for old Pewter, Brass, Copper and Lead.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the third Day of June last, a Convict Servant Man, named Joseph Fisher, of a dark Complexion, about Forty Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, and wore his own Hair when he went away, which was black, and a little curled behind, his Fore-teeth very large, speaks English very well, and had on a dark Kersey Jacket, an old Ozenbrigs Shirt, a Pair of Country made Trowsers, a Pair of Drugget Breeches, a Pair of old black and white coloured Stockings, and a Pair of old Shoes and Buckles. One of his Legs very much scarred by Sores, and the Toe next his Great Toe is crooked, but of which Foot have forgot. It is supposed he will pass by the Name of James Panton, a Shoemaker, and it is supposed he has got his Indentures; or one Matthew Hope's Assignment, who served his Time with John Thorley, and the Assignment printed, and the Discharge Witnessed by William Hemsley. Whoever secures the said Runaway, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN WELSH, near Queen's Town, in Queen Ann's County. ⊕

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STolen from the Subscriber, living in Alexandria, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 25th of last Month, a grey Horse, branded on the near Buttock W, paces slow, trots and gallops, is about 14 Hands high, has a bob Tail, and hanging Mane, about 6 Years old last Grass. The Thief was seen to take him away in the Day-time, and was seen after a considerable Way on the Road to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He is an ill-looking tall young Fellow, in a green Jacket, without Sleeves, a white Shirt, and long Trowsers, old Shoes, and no Buckles; had a Pass (and goes by the Name of Edward Carrol) signed by Rose, Fitzhugh, and Harrison. Whoever secures the said Horse, and gives Notice to the Subscriber, by Letter, or otherwise, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward; for the Horse and Thief Five Pounds, and if brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by JAMES CONNELL.

N. B. He stole and carried off a Silver Watch from the same Place, Marks unknown. ¶ 8 Ws.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, at Wilmington, the 5th of July last, at Night, A large well-built roan or light iron grey Gelding, his Head, Mane, Legs and Tail almost black, the Fore-part of his Mane apt to hang on the near Side, has a small Star in his Forehead, straight back'd, was very fat when taken away, a natural Pacer, travels large, and, if put on faster than a common Travel, shifts, is apt, when warmed with riding, to toss up his Head, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, shod before, the fore Parts of his Shoes steel'd; the Hair of his near Feet lately chafed with Hopples; 8 Years old, and about 14 Hands and a Half high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and sends Word to the Subscriber, or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, shall have Five Pounds Reward; or for the Horse alone Three Pounds, with reasonable Charges, paid by JAMES LEA. ℔

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, opposite the Tun Tavern, in Water street,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogshead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbc.

Philadelphia, July 27. 1759.

WHEREAS Mr. David James Dove, late Master of a public Grammar School, in this City, finding his State of Health so far reduced, as to render him incapable of taking upon him the Charge of the many Scholars he had hitherto been favoured with, has thought fit to make me the Offer of being chief Master in his Stead. I therefore take this Opportunity to inform the Public, that on Monday the 30th Instant my School will be opened, where he lately kept his. Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to favour me with their Children, may have them carefully instructed in the following Manner, viz.

1. Children, who have not yet learned the Elements of their Mother Tongue, will be taught expeditiously by me to pronounce, spell, and read properly, in a Manner most easy to themselves.

2. Young Gentlemen, who have made any tolerable Progress in the English Language, will be taught the Art of fair Writing, Merchants Accounts, and a grammatical Knowledge of their Mother Tongue, as it is judiciously laid down in Greenwood's English Grammar.

3. A compendious System of practical Mathematics, consisting of some Books of the Elements of Euclid, Trigonometry, and practical Geometry.

4. The Knowledge of the Greek and Latin Tongues, including the most valuable Authors of the Roman Classics.

5. And lastly, the following Sciences, namely, Geography, Rhetoric, Poetry, History, Moral Philosophy, and Physics.

SIMON WILLIAMS.

N. B. *As I am in a Manner a Stranger in this Place, beg Leave to inform the Public, that James Spence, Esq; is now residing in this City. He is a Gentleman of Fortune and approved Integrity, who lately came from Jamaica, where I kept a public School. He will give any Gentleman sufficient Satisfaction concerning my moral Conduct while I followed the Profession in that Colony.*

*** Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Quarter, for Reading and Writing; and Five Shillings Entrance.---Fifteen Shillings per Quarter for the rest, and Fifteen Shillings Entrance. ⊕

To be SOLD by

ADAM AKERT,

At the Sign of the Dutch Pan, at the upper End of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

BEst square hol'd Brass Wire, English Cockle Screens, of a suitable Size for said Pans or Frames; likewise Brass Wire Shoe Screens, of a suitable Fineness; said Screens are found, by Experience, to far exceed the Iron Ones. ☞

Just imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold at the very lowest Rates, for ready Money, or three Months Credit, by

BERNARD GRATZ,

At his Store in Water-street, opposite Mr. Buckridge Sims's, near the Queen's Head.

WHite and crimson English damasks, scarlet, blue, yellow, crimson, straw coloured, India ditto, black, blue, green and cloth coloured paduasoy, blue and cloth coloured sattin, black peeling, and cardinal silk and trimmings, black mantua half ell wide, striped and clouded ditto, black, pink, and blush coloured Persian, green duesope, blue tabby, Dutch velvet, crimson and changeable India taffeties, changeable mantua, Manchester velvet, plush and hair shags of sundry colours, white sarsnet, 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linens of different prices, nuns holland, long lawn, pistol lawns, tandems, cambricks in pieces or patches, muslins, spotted lawn, 8 qr. book muslin, printed calicoes and cottons, dark ground, mens and womens worsted hose, fine white ditto, mens brown and white thread hose, womens white cotton ditto with thread feet, womens white thread hose, knit worsted patterns for breeches and waistcoats, double and single silk caps, cotton ditto, garters, pins, best Dunford's ditto, best Whitechapel needles, cotton gowns, cloth coloured grazets, black crape and bombazine, Italian crape, fine white callicoe, muslin aprons with borders, corded and figured demity, fustians, thicksets, white jeans, silk handkerchiefs, sundry sorts of black and coloured gauze ditto, kenting ditto, cotton romals, sectersoy ditto, superfine blue and white, and red and white linen ditto, linen check ditto, 10 nail, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths wide cotton and linen checks, black, blue, red, green, and cloth coloured calimancoes, black and white superfine broad ditto, white, red, and black durants, black, blue, white, red and green tammies, checkcheverits, florettas, silk corded and figured poplins, Prussian duroys, druggets, silk beaudarits, figured faggathies, duroys, superfine ditto, honey comb shag, coarse, fine, and superfine black, blue, red and cloth coloured broadcloth, mohair and silk and hair buttons, thread, sewing silk, shaloons and buckrams, nuns thread, bobbin, tape, nonsopretties, red, blue, brown and green camblets, camblettees, scarlet, black and blue everlastings, plain and figured single and double worsted damasks of all colours, 3 qr. and 7 8ths garlix, Russia dowlas and sheeting, ozenbrigs, pewter, handsaws, sheep shears, taylors shears, ivory and bone handled knives and forks, cuttoe and pistol capt knives, long and short pipes, and several other goods, too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Glasgow, and to be sold for Cash, or short Credit, by

DAVID *and* WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,

At their store, in Water-street,

SCots and Hamburgh 6 and 8 qr. tablecloths, 3 and 6 qr. diapers, Scots and Irish hollands, Scots and Irish sheeting, Scots threads, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, black, crimson and scarlet stocking vest and breeches patterns, printed cottons, calicoes, flaxen sprigs, Scots handkerchiefs, Russia drabs, ell wide brown Hessians, yard wide white ditto, hemp and flaxen Russia dowlas, tandem double silesias, brown quadruple ditto, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, spotted and striped ditto, cambricks, sewing silk, silk laces, shaloons, ozenbrigs, metal buttons, snuff boxes, plated spurs, bar lead, gun powder, single and double B, shot of all sizes, Scots snuff, coloured thread, scarlet and lettered gartering, 8 and 10d nails, &c. &c. with a neat assortment of Sheffield cutlary and hard ware. Tbc 8 W.

Just imported in the Chippenham, Capt. Spain, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-street, about Half way between Market and Chestnut Streets, for ready Money or short Credit,

A *Large Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season; also an Assortment of very genteel Mahogony Frame Sconces, both plain and with gilt Edges, and carved Work.*

Just imported in the Chippenham, Capt. Spain, from London, and in the last Vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap, for Cash or short Credit, by

JOHN *and* PETER WIKOFF,

At their Store the Corner of Back horse-alley, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

A Variety of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season; also Powder, Lead, Shot, Nails, Scythes, &c.

JUST imported, and to be sold by WILLING and MORRIS, at their Store in Front-street, A LIKELY Parcel of young NEGROES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 13, 1759. NUMB. 1603

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, July 28.

ON Thurſday died, at the Pen of James Watſon, Eſq; in Ligunea, at forty Minutes after Four in the Afternoon, his Excellency George Haldane, Eſq; whoſe Death, as it is an irreparable Loſs to this Iſland, is exceedingly lamented by all Ranks of People. To deſcribe a Character ſo good and worthy as that of his Excellency, requires the Pen of ſome maſterly Hand: We ſhall therefore only ſay, what every Individual is Witneſs to, that his Exerciſe of the Government of this Iſland, tho' ſhort, was ſuch, as promiſed the greateſt Happineſs to the Community; and that his whole Behaviour and Conduct demonſtrated, that he had it deeply at Heart, to promote an univerſal Harmony, and diffuſe a brotherly Love thro' every Part thereof.

Yeſterday the Commiſſion of his Honour Henry Moore, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, was publiſhed with the uſual Formalities.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, Auguſt 18.

Some Weeks ago a Party of Creek Indians came to Keowee in the Lower Cherokee Country, where we have Fort Prince-George, headed by a Fellow of no great Note, but intirely devoted to the French Intereſt, called the Young-Twin, and accompanied by two Shawaneſe: None ſeemed to know the Buſineſs they came upon; they pretended only a Viſit or a Ramble; yet it was obſerved that the Young-Twin held frequent private Conferences in the Woods with the Cherokees: On the 3d Inſtant, this Party, with a Number of Cherokees, ſet out for the Creek Nation, Nothing yet tranſpired of the Young-Twin's Errand, till the 4th, when a very fortunate Accident revealed a dangerous Conſpiracy, entered into by ſome of both Nations (how many does not yet appear) to break out a War with the Engliſh; to begin it by a general Maſſacre of our Traders, at their great Buſk, or Green-corn-dance, on the 24th Inſtant, and to follow it, by immediately after falling on all our poor Back-Settlers. No leſs alarming are the Accounts contained in Letters brought by the Expreſs that arrived here on the 10th Inſtant; but we hope this Diſcovery has been timouſly made to prevent the Plot being carried into Execution. Proper Meaſures are taking by this Government to that End; and 70 Provincials are forthwith to march from Port-Royal, under the Command of Capt. John Stewart, for the Cherokee Nation.

The Accompliſhment of a Peace with the Chactaws ſeems now to be out of Diſpute, provided the Creeks in general are not concerned in the Conſpiracy lately diſcovered. They ſhewed an Inclination to embrace our Intereſt, ſo early as when Captain Pepper was ſent from this Government on an Agency to the Creek Nation; and it is probable that a Treaty between them and us, is finally concluded by this Time; that being, as we are informed, one grand Object of the Honourable Mr. Atkin's Negociations: The genuine Poverty of the Chactaws ſeems to indicate that they ſhould have taken ſuch a Meaſure long ſince; for although the French Commandants at Mobille, Halbama, &c. may now and then obtain a few Goods to debauch our Indian Allies; yet it appears, that the Chactaws in general have been, during the preſent War, deſtitute almoſt of every Neceſſary. By the laſt Accounts the Treaty was ſo near ratifying, that ſeveral Creek Traders were then making ready to carry Goods into the Nation.

The Negroes that have been ſome Time in our Jail for ſeditious Practices, were laſt Week examined by his Excellency the Governor in Council; when two of them, viz. Philip Johns, and John Pendarvis, were remanded to Jail, and the Reſt diſcharged. They are now to be tried, agreeable to the Direction of the Negroe-act, in the County where their Offences were committed. Johns manifeſtly appears to have had very wicked Intentions; and according to every Evidence that appeared againſt him, had communicated his Deſign to the moſt ſenſible Fellows throughout the Province, and even Charles-Town, and recommended to them to do the ſame, but it does not appear that his Scheme had that Weight he expected; and to ſome of the Evidences he told, that the Indians were to be concerned in the Extirpation of the white People from the Face of this Earth.

Auguſt 25. We have not learned any further Particulars of the Young-Twin's Plot, than that when he opened it to the Cherokees, they rejected his Propoſal, and conſented conditionally only, that the Creeks ſhould ſtrike the firſt Blow: And that one Part of their Agreement was, not to ſhew the leaſt Diſlike, but make the ſtrongeſt outward Profeſſions of Friendſhip to the white People, till the very Day appointed to murder them.

Beſides the Reinforcement of Troops ordered to the Cherokee Country, ſeveral Waggons, loaded with Stores, were ſent for our Forts laſt Week.

Some Letters inſinuate, that Togulki, Malatchi's Son, is at the Bottom of the Indian Conſpiracy.

We are informed that the following Scheme is now practiſed with Succeſs by the Owners of Veſſels employed in the illicit and moſt pernicious Trade to Monto Chriſti, St. Euſtatius, &c. to ſave them from Seizure. They take out a Commiſſion, or Letter of Marque, for ſome ſmall Veſſel; appoint Officers ſufficient to take Charge of a good Number of Prizes; put one of them on board each Veſſel going in the above Trade; and when examined by any of His Majeſty's Ships, or Privateers, the Officer produces the Copy of the Commiſſion he came out with, and claims her as Prize to the Letter of Marque Veſſel.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived and anchored off this Bar, to get a Supply of Proviſions and Water, the Ship Fame, of and for New-York, from the Bay of Honduras, Balthazar Winthorp Maſter. She has been three Months at Sea; the Crew, 22 in Number, have been a Month at a Biſcuit a Day Allowance per Man: And the Captain is in a bad State of Health; however ſhe proceeds for New-York Tomorrow.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kenſington, June 16. The following Addreſs of the Officers of the two Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment of Militia, has been preſented to His Majeſty by Lord Orford, Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid County, and one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Bed-chamber; which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty;

The humble Addreſs of the Officers of the two Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment of Militia.

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Officers of the two Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment of Militia, humbly beg Leave to lay at Your Majeſty's Feet the earlieſt Aſſurances of our Zeal and Affection for Your ſacred Perſon and Government. The Happineſs which this Nation hath enjoyed during Your Majeſty's glorious Reign, intitles You to every poſſible Inſtance of Duty from all Your Subjects. But we rejoice in the Hopes of having it in our Power to realize thoſe Profeſſions of Allegiance, with which we humbly approach Your Throne. The Arms, with which we are intruſted by Your Majeſty, ſhall never be employed in any other Cauſe than the Defence of Your Royal Perſon and Government, which is the Defence of the Religion and Liberties of this Country. We are impatient to manifeſt our Zeal in ſo glorious a Cauſe, and ſhall be ready to obey Your Majeſty's Commands, in any Part of the Kingdom, with the Alacrity and Vigour of Subjects who have no Intereſt ſeparate from that of their Prince, and of Soldiers who are determined to hazard their Lives in oppoſing all Attempts that ſhall be made againſt Your Majeſty, Your Royal Houſe, and the happy Conſtitution upon which Your Throne is eſtabliſhed.

Kenſington, June 23. The following Addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, and Officers of the Militia at Huntingdon, has been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty;

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, and Officers of the Militia, aſſembled for the carrying into Execution the Acts of Parliament relating to the Militia at Huntingdon.

WE moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty, and to expreſs the unfeigned Pleaſure and Satisfaction we feel, upon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales happily attaining to Years of Maturity: An Event ſo favourable to the Happineſs and Proſperity of theſe Kingdoms, that it cannot but give univerſal Joy to all Your Majeſty's loyal Subjects. When we conſider the invaluable Bleſſings we enjoy under Your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign; when we reflect on the tender Regard you have had to his Royal Highneſs's Education; the many Incitements You have ſet before him by Your Majeſty's own ſhining Character; the Piety and maternal Care, ſo particularly exemplified in her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; the many great and truly amiable Qualities that already appear in his Royal Highneſs; what hopes may we not conceive of a Prince thus formed in the Paths of Virtue, who makes it his Study to be thoroughly acquainted with our Conſtitution, and to emulate, in the higheſt Degree, Your Majeſty's Royal Virtues.

The conſiderable Armaments which France is now making in her ſeveral Ports, we doubt not, through the Zeal and Unanimity of Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, will be rendered ineffectual; and the Loyalty of Your People prove a ſufficient Bulwark againſt any Attempts that ſhall be made upon Your Majeſty's Dominions. We beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, we are ready, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to ſupport the juſt Rights of Your Majeſty and Your People, and ſhall, with the greateſt Readineſs, embrace the firſt Opportunity of manifeſting the Sincerity of our Profeſſions. We take the Liberty likewiſe to congratulate Your Majeſty on the Succeſs of Your Arms, in the Reduction of Guadaloupe and Grand-Terre, a Conqueſt which reflects the greateſt Honour on Your Majeſty's Troops, as they were obliged to contend with the greateſt Difficulties, both of the Country and Climate. May the ſame Succeſs attend on all your Enterprizes, till your Enemies are forced to accept a Peace glorious to Great-Britain.

May Heaven long continue to us the Bleſſings of Your Majeſty's gentle and wiſe Government, and ever make thoſe Bleſſings perpetual, in a glorious Line of Heroes of Your Majeſty's Royal Race.

Kenſington, June 26. The following Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City of York, has been preſented to His Majeſty by G. F. Lane, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Earl of Rochfort, Groom of the Stole to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty;

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City of York, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the general Joy of all Your dutiful and loyal Subjects, we beg Your Majeſty's Acceptance of our hearty Congratulations on ſo happy and intereſting an Occaſion, as that of Your Royal Grandſon the Prince of Wales having attained his Age of one and twenty Years.

The Duty and Gratitude we owe to Your Majeſty, and the Bleſſings we enjoy under your auſpicious Reign, are more than ſufficient to indear Your Royal Offſpring to Your People; and our Zeal for thoſe civil and religious Rights, of which You are the glorious Patron and Support, fixes our warmeſt Affections on that amiable Prince, from whoſe perſonal Virtues, trained by Your Example, we derive the moſt pleaſing Hopes of laſting Proſperity.

If we reflect upon the Dangers from which Providence hath hitherto reſcued the whole Proteſtant Cauſe, by the Wiſdom of Your Majeſty's Councils, and the Terror of Your Arms, we can never be ſufficiently thankful for the Preſervation of Your ſacred Life, and the Proſpect of ſo happy a Succeſſion in Your illuſtrious Houſe. Senſible of the Value and Importance of theſe Bleſſings, we are fired with the utmoſt Indignation at the Threats and Malice of Your Enemies, which, we truſt, are vain and impotent, when oppoſed to the Loyalty and Spirit of a free People, united in the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty.

May Your Majeſty's paternal Care for the Safety of Your People, and the Vindication of their juſt Rights, be rewarded in Your own Time, by a ſafe and honourable Peace; and may his Royal Highneſs, for a long Succeſſion of Years, enjoy the Felicity due to his friendly Virtues, and, in Imitation of Your Majeſty, acquire that true Glory which reſults from doing Good to Mankind.

Breſlau, June 20. Advice having been received by the King of Pruſſia, at Landſhut, that General Soltikoff had taken upon him the chief Command of the Ruſſian Army, and that Part of his Forces had actually entered the Marche of Brandenbourg, his Pruſſian Majeſty immediately ſent off three ſeveral Detachments to ſtrengthen the Army of Count Dohna, the firſt conſiſting of 15,000 Men, the ſecond of 10,000, and the third of 8000; and it is generally believed, that as ſoon as the two Armies approach each other, his Pruſſian Majeſty will march himſelf at the Head of another Detachment, and give the Ruſſians Battle.

In the mean While, the Pruſſian Camp at Landſhut is ſo ſtrongly intrenched, and fortified with ſeveral Batteries, that Count Daun, who, a few days ago, came with a large Body of Auſtrians to reconnoitre, and made a Shew as if he intended to attack it, perceiving the Strength of the Place, and the good Countenance of the Pruſſians, thought proper to draw off again, after a few Skirmiſhes, in which his Rear ſuffered ſome Loſs.

Stockholm, June 22. Nothing intereſting has paſſed in our Army, which it is thought will do no more this Campaign than it did the laſt. Its penetrating into Brandenbourg will depend upon the Deciſion of a Battle in Favour of the Ruſſians.

Paderborn, June 28. We are aſſured that the King of Pruſſia has deſired Duke Ferdinand to retire gradually behind the Weſer, whither he will ſend him a Reinforcement. At Berlin it is believed this Prince has ſcarcely 50,000 Men; and the Marſhal has intercepted Letters from London, which makes his Army amount to Seventy Thouſand. Whatever be the Number of his Troops, his Retreat may be very eaſy before us, who are obliged to march with Precaution, and to drag after us all our Subſiſtan

Paris, June 30. The Miniſters and general Officers are employed in the Preparations for the Expedition ſo little Regard to the preſumptuous Security which Engliſh affect, that their Diſpoſitions are continued redoubled Ardour. The Comptroller-General wro the 23d to M. de Maziere the Farmer-General, to Brittany 400 Cheſts of the alimentary Powder prepared at the Royal Hoſpital of Invalids, a ver Quantity of which is a Ration for a Man; each C weigh two Hundred Weight. Six Hundred more o Cheſts were ſent the Day before Yeſterday for Havr Grace. There are 15,000 Muſkets finiſhed at Vince on a new Model; they will fire 15 Times in a Mi weigh but nine Pounds, and will carry a Ball 900 Y There are alſo in the Arſenal of this Capital, a conſi ble Train of new Cannon; which may be carried u the Arm, and fired 22 Times in a Minute. They ar the Invention of the Count de Roſtaing, a diſtingu Officer in the Corps of Artillery.

Francfort, July 2. The King of Pruſſia being conce at the Alarm into which the reigning Duke of Brun is thrown, ſends him three Regiments draughted fro Garriſon of Magdebourg. It is ſaid his Serene Hig will nevertheleſs retire with his moſt valuable Effec Copenhagen.

Upper Pomerania, June 21. The Ruſſian Troops tha entered this Province, have all received Orders to re immediately their grand Army near Poſnania. This doubt not, is owing to their having Advice that C Dohna is marching that Way, with his whole Forc give them Battle. The Ruſſians have carried off all Cattle that could be found about Lauenbourg, Drambo and Stolpen.

Toulon, June 15. The lower Part of the Fort of Malg commonly called the Icard Battery, is ſtrengthened b new Battery, whereon are placed four 36 Pounders, a two Mortars, which commands the Entrance of the Ro All the others are repaired and well furniſhed.

Berlin, July 3. By the laſt Letters from the Army the Command of Lieutenant General Count Dohna informed, that it decamped from Schwerin the 26th Month, directing its March along the Wartha; th Day it arrived at Birnhaum, the 28th at Czirke, a 29th at Wronke. At the approach of our Troo Ruſſian Generals have called in the ſeveral Detach

had ſent to our Frontiers, and continue to intrench Camp under Poſnania.

hen two large Bodies of Troops, detached from the an Army, advanced towards the Frontiers of Sileſia, he New Marche of Brandenburgh, it was generally ed here that the Auſtrians were going to ſeize that ortunity to penetrate into the firſt-mentioned Province; ow we hear they have taken a quite contrary Courſe, that one Part of their Army has marched to Alcha, t the main Body files off towards Jung-Buntzlau. ording to the ſame Advices, General Laudohn, with Corps he commands, was poſted in the Neighbourhood roſnitz, and General Harſch was ſtill encamped near omitz; but the Corps under General de Ville has retir- to Weydenau. We are alſo informed, that the King's Troops on the 29th of laſt Month took Poſt at Schatzlaar in the Circle of Konigſgratz, and picked up there about 100 Pandours and Huſſars; and that the next Day the Van-guard of our Army puſhed on as far as Trautenau.

Mulzem, July 6. Yeſterday the Count de Broglio ſeized a Magazine of Forage at Melle; and his Huſſars intercepted a Courier charged with Letters to Prince Ferdinand from the High Bailiff of the County of Ravenſperg.

Verſailles, July 7. Our News from Germany continues to be very agreeable. Tho' the Conqueſt of the Electorate of Hanover may not be a ſufficient Indemnification for the Loſſes we have ſuſtained, it is very neceſſary that the Enemies of France ſhould ſhare ſome of the Calamities of the War.

Marſeilles, June 21. The Trade of this Port is greatly interrupted by the long Continuance of the Engliſh Fleet in the Mediterranean. But 13 Veſſels have come in ſince the 5th of this Month.

Portſmouth, June 25. A Thouſand of the Artificers in the Dock Yard have been draughted out and divided into Companies, and their Arms delivered to each of them, in order for their going through the Military Exerciſe.

LONDON,

June 30. Orders are diſpatched for the Militia in all the Counties of England and Wales, to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march down to the Sea Coaſt upon the firſt Notice.

A new Train of Artillery is preparing at Woolwich, for the Service of the Troops that are to form a Camp in the Iſle of Wight.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Signior was preparing for a Tour to Adrianople, where he would be more at Hand to take the proper Meaſures for appeaſing the Troubles broke out in Albania.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward is to ſet out in a Day or two, in order to go on board Sir Edward Hawke's Ship; where, we hear, His Royal Highneſs will continue ſome Time.

July 3. They write from Germany, that ſince the Troops of Wirtemberg have ſeparated themſelves from the Army of the Empire, it is reduced to 6000 Men.

We hear that the Militia of the County of Surry have Orders to march into Kent, and their Head Quarters are to be at Dover Caſtle.

Letters by the Flanders Mail from Gibraltar bring an Account, that the Active Frigate of 36 Guns, was met at Sea by a Spaniſh Man of War of 74 Guns, and after ſome Diſpute the Frigate was taken by the Man of War, and carried into Cadiz.

A Sallee Cruizer has taken an Engliſh Veſſel from Cork, laden with Leather, and carried her into Tangier, and it is thought will be condemned, as will all others they meet with.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 22.

"The Armament of Breſt and Rochefort is nearly compleat. It conſiſts of 36 Ships of the Line from 80 to 60 Guns, 18 Frigates, 16 Bomb Ketches and Fire Ships, 150 flat-bottomed Boats equipped, and 140 large Tranſports.

"At Havre-de-Grace they are now practiſing an Embarkation and Diſembarkation of Cavalry upon the new Boats. If the Operation can be ſupported on our unfavourable Coaſt, there can be no Room to doubt of its Succeſs upon the Coaſts of England, which are far more accemible. The Count de Herouville is gone to ſee this Eſſay, and to remark the Improvements whereof the Thing is ſuſceptible. If we ſucceed in this Expedition, Pride muſt ſoon give Way to Moderation, and the Hand of Peace will re-eſtabliſh the Right of Nations upon a ſolid Founda-tion."

July 5. The Guards are, we hear, to encamp on King-Heath next Tueſday.

ers are iſſued for the Warwickſhire Militia to hold ves in Readineſs to march upon the firſt Notice.

reported that another Regiment of Light Horſe will ly be raiſed, and two Regiments of Highlanders.

of was lately made at Stettin, in Pomerania, of a of a new Invention, which, tho' it weighs only and may be eaſily moved with its Carriage by two will carry a ſmall Bomb or Granade weighing 12 lb. and to the ſame Height, as a Mortar weighing 3 or

near that the Forces now on Foot, and complete, in Kingdom, are as follow, viz. two Troops of Horſe, o Troops of Horſe Grenadier Guards; ſeven Re- ts of Dragoons; the three Regiments of Foot- s; 34 Regiments of Foot, and 32 Independent anies. Theſe, with the Militia of ſuch Counties as ll trained and ready for Service, will together make leaſt a Body of 60,000 Men.

cording to a Convention concluded between the s of Berlin, Verſailles and Peterſburgh, for an Ex- e of their reſpective Priſoners, the Surplus on the of Pruſſia's Side are to be ranſomed with Money, will amount to no inconſiderable Sum.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated June 16.

"Of late there has been a Coolneſs and Indifferency between our Court and that of Verſailles; and what is more remarkable, we have had no Miniſter from France for ſome Time paſt; and it is ſaid our Miniſter has left France; and as to our good Allies the Ruſſians, we cannot tell what to think of them; indeed, it is ſaid, they have already penetrated into Sileſia; but, on the other Hand, we are told, that they were in want of all Neceſſaries; and that they would not begin their March from Poſen till the latter End of next Month; and if what we hear be true, that a large Army of Ruſſians have entered Poland going to attack them, an unhappy Blow may eclipſe all our Hopes, and fruſtrate our Plan of Operation. The People here in general are very uneaſy, our Affairs being but in a very ent Situation."

2. The Expedition to Havre-de-Grace has been ſo proved of by the Government, that many of the employed in it have been promoted.

Life-Guards have received Notice to hold themſelves in Readineſs for Encampment; which, it is ſaid, will be on Hounſlow-Heath.

Another Camp will be formed on Landen-Heath, near Colcheſter.

July 13. A Regiment of Horſe is going to be raiſed, who are to be cloathed in Leather, and lined with Steel, and to have no other Weapons but a Sword and Lance; and it is ſaid that Colonel Burgoyne will have the Command of the ſaid Regiment.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, June 27.

"It was thought for ſome Days that the Apprehenſions into which the People were thrown by the March of the French, were entirely diſſipated, by the Duke de Broglio's Retreat; but this was a Miſtake. We have been as much alarmed for ſome Days paſt as we were a Fortnight ago. The greateſt Part even of the Regents ſeem to be as much confounded, as if the French were at our Gates. This Pannic is perhaps occaſioned by Letters from certain Hanoverian Generals, that are not in a good Underſtanding with Prince Ferdinand, who thinks himſelf able to ſtop the Progreſs of the French. Baron Sporcken, in particular, warmly oppoſes Prince Ferdinand's Meaſures, and in a Council of War, held the 14th or 15th Inſtant, declared, That if the Army did not repaſs the Weſer, it would be totally deſtroyed by the French, and this Electorate be given up to the Mercy of its Enemies.

"As ſome of the Members of the Regency have a high Idea of the Baron's Military Skill, they warmly inſiſt on Prince Ferdinand's taking a Poſition more favourable for Hanover; but it is queſtioned whether they will ſucceed; becauſe his Britannick Majeſty, our Sovereign, places great Confidence in the Prince, of whom the People here had a high Opinion three or four Days ago."

Part of a Letter from Weſel, June 28.

"As the Marſhal hath this Week received freſh Orders to attack Prince Ferdinand, our Expectation is great to hear of a Battle, if that Prince ſtands his Ground, as all his Diſpoſitions ſeem to indcate; he omits no Precaution for the Security of his own Army, and the Preſervation of Lipſtadt, where Troops are daily marching in and out; but all theſe Precautions would have been rendered fruitleſs, had M. d'Armentieres had Troops enough to force General Wangenheim, who hath made his Poſt at Dulmen impregnable, by ſtrong Entrenchments. The Marſhal de Contades has drawn the Regular Troops from the Weteravia to reinforce the grand Army, which is preparing to march to the Enemy. If there were a perfect Harmony among the French General Officers, the Victory would be almoſt certain."

July 14. Letters from Breſlau, dated the 1ſt Inſt. adviſe, that General Horn, at the Head of two Battalions of Black Huſſars, three Squadrons of the Prince of Pruſſia's own Regiment, the Battalion of Montjou, and a conſiderable Detachment from the four Regiments of Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Finck, had entered Bohemia, where he was raiſing large Contributions in Specie, Proviſions and Forage. The King of Pruſſia, according to theſe Letters, was ſtill fortifying his ſtrong Camp at Landſhut.

Our Advices from Weſtphalia import, that, through the Vigilance of Prince Ferdinand, the Allied Army was ſtill between the French and the Weſer, and His Highneſs was reſolutely determined to take the firſt Opportunity of giving them Battle; for which Purpoſe he had twice altered the Diſpoſition of His Army within the laſt ten Days. His Right, when theſe Advices left the Camp, extending beyond Marienfeld.

We hear that Orders will be immediately iſſued for an Augmentation of ten Men in each Company of the three Regiments of Foot Guards.

Baſſetere, in St. Chriſtophers, Auguſt 15.

His Majeſty's Ship Creſcent, Thomas Collingwood, Eſq; Commander, brought into the Road of Baſſetterre, on Sunday laſt, the Berkley, a French Man of War of 20 Guns, late commanded by Jean Galliné. The Creſcent attacked the Amethyſte, a French Frigate of 32 Guns, as well as the abovementioned of 20: But the former being to windward of him, he could not bring her to a cloſe Engagement, and the Creſcent's ſtanding and running Rigging, and ſome of her Maſts, being much damaged, Captain Collingwood was obliged to repair them, during which Time the Amethyſte made off; and, as he found it fruitleſs to follow her longer, he ſtood for the Berkley again, and, after a ſhort Engagement, took her.

A Brigantine, and a Letter of Marque Sloop, taken by his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, James Innes, Commander, were brought in the next Day. They were bound to St. Euſtatia from Martinico, and were under Convoy of the two above named Men of War.

The Rebecca, Capt. Hubbil, a Letter of Marque Sloop belonging to Anguilla, of eight Men and ſix Guns, has carried into Sandy Point a large Sloop belonging to the above mentioned Fleet. This laſt Veſſel is loaded (as are alſo the other Prizes) with Sugar, and the other Produce of the French Iſlands.

BOSTON, September 3.

We have an Account from the Weſt-Indies, of about 20 Days ſince, that M. Bompar was certainly ſailed from Cape-Francois to the South Side of Hiſpaniola, with 6 ſail of the Line, and one Frigate; and not gone to France, as lately reported.

Extract of a Letter from a Provincial Officer at Annapolis-Royal, to his Friend in Boſton, dated Auguſt 1, 1759.

"On the 12th of June laſt, I went with a Party, conſiſting of 100 Men, to Cape-Sables, where we took 150 French, and ſent them to Halifax, and 8 Shallops, in which we brought off 54 Sheep, 3 Cows, 4 Heifers, ſome Hogs, &c. We returned here the 27th of the ſame Month, all well.---Yeſterday a Shallop arrived here from St. John's, by whom we have Advice, that Col. Arbuthnot has taken two French Men Priſoners; and that there is a remarkable Time of Health there, as well as here."

By the Courier from Albany we learn, That General Amherſt with the Army ſtill remained at Crown-Point, where they were building another Brig, of 18 ſix and nine Pounders, and which was near ready to launch:---That Capt. De la Broitz had the Chief Command of 5 French Veſſels of Force on Lake Champlain, whom our ſcouting Parties diſcovered; almoſt every Thing was in great Forwardneſs in order to proceed to St. John's; and that it was ſaid all would be ready to put off by the 23d ult.

Some Deſerters that are come into our Camp from St. John's, ſay, That the French Regulars at that Place had inſiſted that the Indians then there ſhould quit the Fort, upon a Confidence that they were of themſelves able to defend the Fortifications without their Aſſiſtance; upon which they left it; and there remains at St. John's not more then 1200 Regulars, and about 13 or 1400 Canadians, with two Batteries.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

We hear from the Weſt-Indies, that Capt. Koffler, in a Privateer from this Port, is taken by Monſ. Bompar's Squadron.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Boſton to his Friend in this City, wrote juſt before the Poſt came away on Tueſday laſt.

"This Day a Veſſel arrived here from the Iſle of Coudre, in the River St. Lawrence, which ſhe left the 16th of Auguſt, in Company with the Diana Frigate, and 28 other Veſſels, that were damaged in the late Storm, bound to Halifax and Boſton. The Captain informs, General Wolfe landed Part of his Army upon the South Side of the River St. Lawrence, in order to beſiege the City to greater Advantage, but they were attacked by the Enemy, and obliged to retire with the Loſs of 500 Men, killed and wounded; and out of 120 Highlanders that were in the Action, but 24 returned fit for Duty. Colonel Fraſer was wounded, but not badly. That the Lower City is reduced to Aſhes, but the Upper City our Cannon could not reach. That when they came away, our Army was reimbarking their Mortars, from Point Levee, in order to go and fortify the Iſle of Coudre, which is to be garriſoned by 5000 Men during the Winter, and the Men of War are to be ſtationed in the Bay of Gaſpey. This Account was taken from the Captain's Relation, as no Letters are arrived, they being all on board the Diana."

A LIST of Regiments and Troops, upon the Expedition againſt Quebec, under the Command of Major-General WOLFE, viz.

Firſt Brigade. Brigadier-General MONCKTON; Amherſt's, Kennedy's, Anſtruther's, and Fraſer's; Major of Brigade, SPITTLE.

Second Brigade. Brigadier-Gen. TOWNSHEND; Bragg's, Laſcelles's, and Monckton's; Major of Brigade, GUILLIAM.

Third Brigade. Brigadier-General MURRAY; Otway's, Webb's, and Lawrence's; Major of Brigade, MAITLAND.

Three Companies of Grenadiers from Louiſbourg, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel MURRAY.

Three Companies of Light Infantry, commanded by Major DALLING.

Six Hundred Rangers, commanded by Major SCOTT.

2000 Marines, and 300 Provincials added; the whole amounting to near 10,000 Men.

Engineers. Major Makeller; Capt. Lieuts. Debbage, Williamſon, and Montreſure; Lieutenants Goddard, Benſels, and Dubbers.

The Albany Poſt, who arrived here laſt Night, informs, that General Amherſt with his Army remained yet at Crown-Point, all in good Health; that it was currently reported at Albany, that Brigadier General Gage had ſet out from Oſwego, with a large Body of his Army, in order to attack Oſwegatchi, &c. That on Thurſday laſt, an Expreſs from Boſton went through Albany, with Letters for General Amherſt, relating to the Situation of General Wolfe, and his Army,

We hear the Diana Frigate is arrived at Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated Auguſt 31.

"All I can tell you concerning our preſent Operations is, That we are building a very fine Fort, and ſeveral ſmall Ones at proper Diſtances to ſtrengthen it; at the ſame time we are preparing armed Veſſels to get the Command of the Lake, as the Enemy, we are told, have ſeveral armed Veſſels. What further is to happen, Time muſt ſhow. The Army has been ſo healthy, that only one Man of the ſix Regiments of Regulars has died a natural Death ſince we left Albany. The Provincials are pretty healthy, but not ſo much ſo as the Regulars. The Man that died belonged to the 17th Regiment."

Monday Morning laſt the Snow Albany, Capt. Beaton, arrived here from London, but laſt from Portland in ſeven Weeks: He ſailed from thence in Company with the Noble-Galley, Capt. Manchеſter, the Captains Roſe and Wolfe, in Store Ships, for this Port, and 30 Sail more bound to different Parts of the Weſt-Indies and North-America, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship the Garland,---------- Buſhworth, Eſq; Commander, of 20 Guns, who had on board £. 145,000 Sterling, in Half Johannes's, for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Troops on this Continent, who arrived ſafe here on Tueſday. The other Veſſels are all arrived likewiſe. The 24th of Auguſt Capt. Manchеſter loſt his Mizen Maſt in a violent Gale of Wind.

The 19th of Auguſt Capt. Beaton ſpoke with Captain Campbell in a ſhip from Maryland, bound to Glaſgow, all well.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Bethel arrived in 17 Days from Tortola: The 2d Inſtant he ſpoke with the Brig Bumper, Charles Davis, Maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica.

Friday laſt Mr. Peter Farmar, of this City, Merchant, came to Town from New-London, having arrived there two Days before, in the Schooner Hope, Capt. Dean, from Halifax, which Place he left laſt Wedneſday Week. Mr. Farmar went Paſſenger, about ſix Weeks ago, in the Sloop Elizabeth, George Shaw, Maſter, bound to Louiſbourg and Quebec, but had the Misfortune to be taken the 11th of Auguſt by a ſmall French Schooner Privateer, of three Swivel Guns, and 60 Men, Monſ. Paul Le Blanche, Commander, belonging to a little neutral Settlement in the Gut of Canſo, but had a Commiſſion from Quebec. The above Privateer took the following Veſſels, viz. Auguſt 9. Schooner George, Jacob Clark, Maſter, from Salem, on a Fiſhing Voyage; Aug. 10. Schooner Swallow, George Glover, Maſter, from Salem, on a Fiſhing Voyage; the ſame Day, Schooner Three Siſters, Robert Frye, Maſter, from Salem, on a Fiſhing Voyage; Aug. 11. Sloop Polly, from Halifax for Louiſbourg, Thomas Armſtrong, Maſter; Aug. 15. Schooner Sparrow, Tobias Davis, Maſter, from Salem, on a Fiſhing Voyage; Auguſt 23. Brig Charming Betſey, Richard Newtown, Maſter, from London for Halifax. Auguſt 25. Schooner Endeavour, Jeſſe Stevenſon, Maſter, from Boſton to Louiſbourg; and, the ſame Day, Sloop Polly, Eliſha Glover, Maſter, from Boſton to Louiſbourg.

Monſieur La Blanche never cruized out of Sight of Land, as he was the only Navigator on board, the whole Crew being compoſed of the Inhabitants of a little Settlement in the Gut of Canſo, who were obliged to put to Sea in Search of Proviſions, as Capt. Farmar declares they had nothing elſe but Horſe Beef to eat before they took the abovementioned Engliſh Veſſels, and that the Priſoners were allowed but very little of that, being 62 in Number, and who were left on board a Schooner in a Harbour near Halifax many Days with a Guard, until Monſieur had finiſhed his Cruize, as he uſed to viſit them every 2 or 3 Days; but that being compleated to his Satisfaction, he gave the Schooner Three Siſters to Capt. Frye to carry the Priſoners to Halifax, where they all arrived ſafe.

The above Privateer having infeſted the Coaſt of Cape Breton for ſome Time before ſhe took the Veſſels above

mentioned, two Sloops were fitted out in order to bring her in; but as ſoon as ſhe perceived them, ſhe run into ſhallow Water, when the Crew took to their Boat and all went on Shore, and plied the two Sloops ſo well with their ſmall Arms from the Bank behind Trees, that they were obliged to ſheer off, with conſiderable Loſs, having ſeveral of their Men killed.

Captain Dean, with whom Mr. Farmar came Paſſenger, left Quebec the 8th of Auguſt, but gave a very imperfect Account of the Situation of our Fleet and Army at that Place, which was then in the Hands of the French.

Friday laſt Captain Ball ſailed from Sandy-Hook in a Sloop for the Weſt-Indies; but about Two o'Clock, on Saturday Morning, ſhe ſunk down, 25 Leagues from the Land, and the Crew had ſo little Time to get out their Boat, that it was with Difficulty they ſaved themſelves: They all, 12 in Number, got ſafe up here Yeſterday.

A few Months ago, died in Dutcheſs County, in this Province, Mr. Jeremiah Kannief, aged 96 Years, whoſe Wife died about 3 Years ſince: They lived together in the Marriage State 71 Years and 9 Months!

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a Letter from the River St. Lawrence, Auguſt 12. 1759.

"I wiſh I could inform you by this Opportunity of the Surrender of Quebec.----The general Opinion of moſt here is, that it will require another Campaign, except General Amherſt ſhould join us; but at preſent cannot hear that there is any Account from him.----We keep an inceſſant Fire from our Batteries into the Town, of which one Half is already deſtroyed; we ſet it on Fire in ſeveral different Places with our Shells. They ſent down their Fire Floats ſeveral Nights to deſtroy our Ships, but no Ship has received any Damage from them. Our Grenadiers made an Attempt on their Intrenchments ſome Days ago, but were ſoon beat off, with the Loſs of 400 killed and wounded. Our People, for about 20 Minutes, ſuſtained as ſmart a Fire from the French, by all Accounts, as ever was known. They are intrenched up to their very Noſes in all Parts where they are liable to be attacked; and as our Men of War can be of no Service in covering our Troops, this will make all our Attacks both difficult and dangerous. I imagine we ſhall ſail from here by the latter End of September, and if we do not ſucceed, ſhall deſtroy the Country all the Way we come down, which is full of Houſes, and very plenty of Corn, &c. Our Men have had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, in the Outparts of the Country, of whom we have killed a great many, and taken about 500 Priſoners. I reckon we have in the whole about 700 Men killed and wounded, Officers included. I believe our Troops find Quebec a much ſtronger Place than they expected."

Extract of another Letter, dated at the Camp at Montmorency, near Quebec, Auguſt 15, 1759.

"As to News, we had a very hot Half Hour's Work in endeavouring to force the Enemy's Lines on the 31ſt of July, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and 200 Men of our Regiment, with whom I was; however, we were obliged to retreat to our Boats. Of the 9 Officers that commanded our 200 Men, 5 were wounded, and one taken Priſoner, and between 60 and 70 of the ſaid Number killed and wounded. The Grenadiers ſuffered very near in Proportion. The Killed are not many, but the wounded conſiderable; of which Number of our Regiment are Captain Ouchterlony, wounded and Priſoner; Lieutenants Ewet (of Grenadiers) Kennedy, Archbold and Peyton, wounded; and ſeveral others, that I have not Time to mention. There was only Lieutenant Matthewſon, of Laſcelles's Regiment, killed. We had, on the 11th Inſtant, a Skirmiſh with the Indians and Canadians, but we beat them off, with the Loſs of 8 or 10 Men killed, and one Officer, and 24 others wounded. We have often ſet the Town on Fire, and in ſhort it is at preſent only a Heap of Ruins, and ſtill hope we ſhall diſtreſs them more and more; if not take the Place, we will certainly deſtroy the Country.

Killed and wounded of Otway's *Regiment.*

Captain *Fletcher*, and Lieutenant *Hamilton*, killed; and Lieutenant *Field* dangerouſly wounded, on the 26th of July, in a Skirmiſh with the Indians.

Captain *Ince*, Lieutenant *Blakeney*, and Lieutenant *Gore*, ſlightly wounded on the 31ſt of July."

By Captain Lanning, from Barbados, we have Advice, that the Ship Firſt of Auguſt, Captain Bowd, from this Port for that Iſland, was attacked by a French Privateer, of 10 or 12 Guns, and above 100 Men, about 30 Leagues to Windward of his Port. The Engagement began at Seven at Night, and continued very hot till Twelve; during which Time Captain Bowd beat the Privateer off three Times, and chaced her the laſt Time, but could not come up with her. Captain Bowd had but 17 Hands, including two Boys, who all behaved extraordinary well; as did a Paſſenger he had on board. There were none killed or wounded on board the Firſt of Auguſt, but the Enemy was ſuppoſed to have ſuſtained conſiderable Damage.

Captain Darrell, from Bermuda, in Lat. 34. 50. North, and Long. 65. 38. Weſt, ſaw ten Sail of Veſſels ſteering N. E. one of which, a very large Ship, ſuppoſed to be a Man of War, and their Convoy. [illegible] them to be homeward bound, from Cape Fran[illegible] two other Veſſels were following the Fleet, which he took to be Engliſh Privateers.

From Fort Auguſta we learn, that the Garriſon was well there the Firſt Inſtant: That a Number of Indians were at that Place, in order to trade with our People, who all ſeemed well ſatisfied, and very quiet: That there were amongſt them ſome Families from Alleghemy, who ſaid they would go and ſettle at Wyoming: And that ſeveral of the Mingo Indians had alſo been at that Fort, and brought with them a white Priſoner, a Lad about ſixteen Years of Age, who was carried off from Juniata four Years ago.

The Sloop Nancy, Captain Adams, of this Port, lately taken by the French on her Paſſage to Antigua, is retaken by a Letter of Marque Veſſel.

The Ship Pruſſian Hero, Captain Mitchell, bound to Antigua from this Place, ran aſhore on the Nine Feet Bank at Barbadoes. Part of her Cargoe was got out, and it was thought the Ship would be ſaved.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Two Brothers, W. Waſdale, from Guadaloupe.
Sloop Henry, Henry Todd, jun. from Turks-Iſland.
Schooner Providence, Anthony Marſhall, from St. Kitts.
Slooop Friendſhip, Anthony Gilbert, from Guadaloupe.
Ship Hetty, William Lanning, from Barbados.
Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, from London.
Sloop Mary, Samuel Newbold, from St. Martins.
Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, W. Gibbons, from Bermuda.
Ship Sharpe, Richard Maitland, from London.

[

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living near Lower Pennipack Mill, the latter End of April, or the Beginning of May last, a likely black Cow, with a Slope Crop on the lower Part of the near Ear; she gave Milk when she first came, but soon went dry, being forward with Calf, and now has calved. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

SAMUEL WELLS.

Chester, September 13, 1759.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors for the Borough and County of Chester;

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes the last Election; and as I intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, your Favours shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your Friend to serve,

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William James, late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment, and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

¶ RICHARD HUMPHRYS, Administrator.

FOund on the Road the 7th of last Month, between Trenton Ferry and the Four Lanes End, a good Silver Case Watch. The Owner describing the Watch, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH BARROWS, in Lower Maxfield, Bucks County. ⊕

TO be sold by Way of publick Vendue, on the Fifth Day of October next, upon the Premises, a good large convenient Brick House, two Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, and a good Cellar under the Whole, with a good Brick Kitchen adjoining, a good Stable, Hay-house, Chair-house, Smoke-house, &c. with two good Lots or Parcels of Land, each containing about 45 Feet front, and 100 Feet back; situate on New-street, alias White-street, in Mountholly, in the County of Burlington, in New-Jersey, suitable for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Tradesman; also four Acres of good Clover Meadow, clear and within Fence, lying about two Miles from Mountholly. An indisputable Title will be made, and People civily treated.

¶ Tbc. 4 W. JOSHUA HUMPHRIS.

For ANTIGUA, directly,

The SHIP SHARP, RICHARD MAITLAND, Commander;

Mounts eight Carriage Guns, with Men answerable, has extream good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to FRANCIS and RELFE, or said Captain on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addresses to you for the Sheriff's Office, are such Testimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my sincerest Thanks for those that are past, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Discharge of the Office which I hold at present, and to sollicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the same Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend,*

SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was so happy as to be favoured with a considerable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the last Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the said Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Interest, which shall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your most obliged humble Servant,*

JOSEPH REDMAN.

For LONDON,

The SHIP PHILADELPHIA PACKET, RICHARD BUDDEN COMMANDER;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, great Part of her Cargo being already engaged, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, JOHN HEAD, and PHILIP BENEZET, or the Commander on board said Ship.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of Berks County.

Gentlemen,

AS I intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I address myself to you in this publick Manner for your Votes and Interest at the same Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, *Your humble Servant,*

GEORGE REDD.

THE T[illegible]EES of the GENERAL LOAN OFFICE hereby give Notice to all the Mortgagors now in Arrears to the said OFFICE, that they do forthwith discharge or renew their said Mortgages respectively, in Pursuance of the Act of ASSEMBLY lately passed for that Purpose.

Lately imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-house, Cheshire and Gloucester Cheese.

Said Lownes has also to sell Rum, Coffee, Loaf and Muscavado Sugar, &c. &c. Tbc.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, situated in Haverford Township, Chester County, near the Meeting-house, 9 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, within a Mile of a Merchant Mill and Saw mill, containing 150 Acres of good Land, Half thereof cleared, with a large Stone House and Kitchen, good Barn and Stables, an extraordinary Spring of Water near the House, a considerable Quantity of Meadow, Part thereof watered; two Orchards of grafted Fruit; 100 Acres of Land adjoining the above, one Half thereof cleared, with good Conveniency of making Meadow, it being well watered, with a fine Orchard of grafted Fruit of the best Sort. The said two Tracts of Land may be sold together, if the Purchaser thinks proper. For Terms enquire of Charles Humphreys, living near the Premises. ¶

[illegible], and D. HALL, at the NEW-

September 26, 1759. NUMB. 1604.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

St. JOHN's in ANTIGUA, *Auguſt* 8.

TWO Flags of Truce have lately arrived from Martinico (one at St. Chriſtophers, and the other here) by which we hear of a very extraordinary Number of Prizes which have been carried into Martinico in a very ſhort Space of Time. The Liſt has not yet appeared; but ſome Gentlemen, who were Priſoners only a Fortnight, ſay, that upwards of 40 were carried in during that Time. Guadaloupe in particular is greatly infeſted with Privateers: They anchor in the Bays, and cruize round every Part of the Iſland; which makes it very dangerous for Merchantmen to paſs from one Port to another in that Iſland.

The Schooner---------- Burt, Maſter, arrived here from Philadelphia, in Lat. 28, and Long. 62, fell in with a large French Privateer Sloop, but, after throwing every Thing on Deck overboard, out ſailed her, and got clear.

Auguſt 11. Captain Ogilvie, of the Ship John and Sukey, arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Philadelphia, in Company with the Hawke Privateer of New-York, of 14 Guns. They fell in with 3 French Privateers to Windward of this Iſland; one of 16, another of 14, and the third of eight Guns; which (as Capt. Ogilvie had no Chance of eſcaping by outtailing them) they offered to engage, but the Privateers declined coming to Action.

A few Days ago a Letter of Marque Sloop, belonging to St. Kitts, was boarded by a French Pettiauger Privateer, of 35 Men, near Port George, in Grand Terre, but the Sloop's People not only cleared their Decks of the Monſieurs, but alſo carried them and their Veſſel into Port George.

We hear His Majeſty's Ship Emerald has taken a French Sloop.

Auguſt 18. The Day before Yeſterday arrived here a French Schooner, laden with Sugar and Coffee, a Prize to the Pettianger Privateer Revenge, Capt. Sturges. The Priſoners taken in this Schooner ſay, they ſailed from Martinico the 10th Inſt. in Company with a Fleet of fourteen French, and two Dutch, Merchantmen, under the Convoy of a French Frigate of 34 Guns, and an armed Ship of 22, bound to St. Euſtatius: That, on the Day following, an Engliſh Frigate fell in with the Fleet, and attacked the French Frigate with the greateſt Spirit: That the Fleet immediately diſperſed, and made the beſt of their Way: That, however, after the Frigates had been engaged near Half an Hour, they could perceive the Engliſh Ship had her Main-top-maſt ſhot away; but another was put up in a very little Time, and the Action continued till this Schooner loſt Sight of them; and that the Day after ſhe was taken by the Revenge, about 10 Leagues to Leeward of Montſerrat.---And Capt. Price, who is Prize-maſter of this Veſſel, ſays, that when he left the Revenge ſhe was in Chace, and within Gun Shot, of a Sloop, ſuppoſed to be another of the Fleet: That in beating up with the Prize, he paſſed to Leeward of St. Chriſtophers on Sunday laſt, and when he was off Baſſeterre, ſaw two large Ships, which ſeemed to have anchored but juſt before, and which he could plainly ſee were Frigate built, and that one of them had French Colours flying under the Engliſh, and the other a common Engliſh Enſign; and that two French Prize Sloops were alſo at Baſſeterre.

Auguſt 22. Since our laſt we have a certain Account, that it was his Majeſty's Ship Creſcent, of 32 Guns, Thomas Collingwood, Eſq; Commander, which engaged the French Frigate of 34 Guns, on the 11th Inſtant; the Action was very hot on both Sides for a long Time, tho' from the Beginning the Enemy endeavoured to make their Eſcape, but would never have effected it, had not the Creſcent's Main-Top-Maſt been unfortunately ſhot away. This Misfortune the Enemy took the full Advantage of, by crouding all Sail, and running away as faſt as poſſible.

But it will be no leſs intereſting to our Readers, to hear of the Part his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, Capt. Innes, had in this Action. She was in Company with the Creſcent when the French Fleet appeared; and (whilſt the Creſcent engaged the Frigate) bore down to the Fleet, which were ſtill under the Convoy of an armed Ship of 22 Guns, and ninety odd Men, and two or three Privateers, and engaged with the greateſt Spirit and Reſolution, till after the Enemy's Frigate had made her Eſcape, when the Creſcent bore down to her Aſſiſtance, and the Ship immediately ſtruck. A Brigantine and a Privateer were alſo taken; and two or three others afterwards fell into the Hands of Engliſh Privateers: The Ship and Brig are laden with Sugar and Coffee, and are eſteemed to be very valuable Prizes.---A grateful Reward of the Bravery ſhewn on this Occaſion.

In this Action, the Lieutenant of the Creſcent was killed, and the Lieutenant of the Antigua was ſhot through the Head, but is in a fair Way of Recovery: The Antigua had alſo two or three Men killed, and each Veſſel had ſome wounded, and their Rigging much cut and damaged.

But Captain Collingwood's Zeal for the Service did not end here. As ſoon as his Rigging could be repaired, he went to St. Euſtatius in Search of his Antagoniſt; here he found ſome of the Fleet, but had the Mortification to find that the Frigate was gone down to the Cape.

By a Flag of Truce, which arrived from Martinico the Day before Yeſterday, we have a Repetition of our former diſagreeable Accounts of the Depredations committed by the Enemy's Privateers. It does not appear the Number of Captures is at all abated. Fifteen Prizes were carried in between the 1ſt Inſt. and the Time this Veſſel ſailed.

Auguſt 25. Some Days ago Captain M'Lane, of the Privateer Tartar, attempted, under Cover of his Majeſty's Ship Griffin, to cut out a Snow which lay at Roſeau, in Dominico; but notwithſtanding he boarded the Snow, he found himſelf ſo much expoſed to the Fire of the Enemy on Shore, that he was obliged to leave her, with the Loſs of ſome Men.

Captain ----------, from Africa, and Captain Connor, from Carolina, were attacked by three French Privateers to Windward, which they beat off.

The Levant Frigate arrived here Yeſterday from England, with ſeven large Storeſhips, with Proviſions for the Army at Guadaloupe.

HAMBURGH, June 26.

THE Pruſſian Troops, under the Command of General Hulſen, have actually joined the Army of Count Dohna at Meſeritz in Poland; thoſe under the Command of General Woberſnow are in full March from Sileſia to join him likewiſe. In Conſequence of this Irruption and Expedition deſigned to oppoſe the Ruſſians, a Declaration has been publiſhed, the Subſtance whereof is as follows.

"His Pruſſian Majeſty finding himſelf under a Neceſſity to cauſe Part of his Armies to enter into the Territories of the Republick of Poland, in order to protect them againſt the threatened Invaſion of the Enemy, declares, That it muſt not be underſtood that his Majeſty by this Step intends to make any Breach in the Regard he has always had for the illuſtrious Republick of Poland, or to leſſen the good Underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them, but, on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the ſame, in Expectation that the illuſtrious Republick will, on its Part, act with like neighbourly and friendly Good-will as is granted to the Enemy, than which nothing more is deſired.

"The Nobility, Gentry, and Magiſtracy, in their reſpective Diſtricts, between the Frontiers of Pruſſia, ſo far as beyond Poſen, are required to furniſh all Kinds of Proviſions, Corn and Forage, neceſſary to ſupport an Army of 40,000 Men, with the utmoſt Diſpatch, with an Aſſurance of being paid ready Money for the ſame. But if, contrary to Expectation, any Deficiency ſhould happen in ſupplying this Demand, his Majeſty's Troops will be obliged to forage, and uſe the ſame Means as thoſe taken by the Enemy for their Subſiſtance.

"In Confidence therefore that the ſeveral Juriſdictions upon the Pruſſian Frontiers, within the Territories of Poland, will exert themſelves to comply with this Demand as ſoon as poſſible, for the Subſiſtance of the royal Army of Pruſſia, they are aſſured that thereby all Diſorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready Money. Dated June 15, 1759.

Chriſ. Count Dohna, &c."

LONDON, June 19.

Letters from Liſbon inform us, that Don Gonzalvo Chriſtofaro de Mallo Teixeira has been arreſted, and carried Priſoner to that City, by Order of the new Tribunal. His moſt Faithful Majeſty has directed great Care to be taken of the three famous Jeſuits, that they may be brought to a fair and open Trial; and that all the World may have an Opportunity of judging of their Behaviour, and of the Principles propagated by the Order.

June 28. The Engliſh belonging to the Veſſel which was ſunk under Algerine Colours by the Guns of Oſtia, are not ſet at Liberty. On their Examination they varied ſo much in their Anſwers, that there is Reaſon to think they belonged to a Pirate, and not to a Privateer. They are confined in the Tower of St. Michael till Anſwers be received to Letters ſent to the Conſuls in the ſeveral Ports of the Mediterranean.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Lawſon, of the Ship Roſe, dated Annamaboa, on the Coaſt of Africa, Feb. 27.

"On my Paſſage down the Coaſt we called in at Commenda, an Engliſh Fort on the Gold coaſt, which had been attacked by the Dutch. They were in want of all Neceſſaries, which we ſupplied them with. The Engliſh and Dutch Forts are within Gun-ſhot of one another at Commenda."

July 3. From the northern Confines of Albania to Belgrade, the Diſtance is about 150 Engliſh Miles; and as the laſt Letters from Conſtantinople hint, that an Army muſt be aſſembled to quell an Inſurrection in that Province, if the Grand Seignor intends to take Advantage of the diſtracted State of Germany, it is not improbable that an Inſurrection may be purpoſely fomented in Albania, to cloak his Deſigns; as, from the Situation of that Province, it will remain doubtful whether he means to fall upon the Houſe of Auſtria, or attack the Venetians.

It is further obſervable, that the Sultan would not, for a trifling Affair, remove to Adrianople, which is 150 Miles from his Capitol; and as the Khan of the Tartars is alſo ſaid to be ordered away from Conſtantinople, this is another Preſage of a War; becauſe it is neceſſary, in ſuch a Caſe, that he ſhould be among his own People.

Extract of a Letter from a Perſon of Diſtinction at Caſſel, to his Friend in London, dated June 18, 1759.

"I do not doubt but you have heard already (and, I dare ſay, with a great Deal of Concern, for this poor Country) of the ſudden Progreſs of the French Army; an Army ſufficient to drive Prince Ferdinand, valiant and brave as he is, and one of the beſt and experienced Generals at this Time, over the Elbe. But, Sir, at the ſame Time I doubt very much, whether you know the ſecret Spring by which this Hero's Laurels will be withered; it is too intereſting to all Europe, therefore it ought to be made known; it is the Diviſion which is in the Miniſtry at Hanover; one Part has been for an Augmentation of his Majeſty's Troops, the other Party is for ſaving; the latter Party has got the Aſcendant, and have defeated the Repreſentation and Sollicitation of the Commander in Chief. If an Augmentation in the Electoral Troops, to the Number of 15 or 20,000 Men, or more, as I have been told by ſeveral Hanoverian Officers of Diſtinction might have been made with Eaſe, we ſhould not have been expoſed again to be over-run by an exaſperated Enemy, who will probably, upon your Account, pillage, plunder, and totally ruin this Country and Hanover. Alas! I grieve and ſhudder at the dreadful Conſequences. I leave it to you and the Public to judge, whether it would not have been better to raiſe ſuch a Number of Forces, to enable Prince Ferdinand to keep the French at a Diſtance, than to ſee the whole Country ruined and deſolate? My Heart bleeds within me, when I think that, for a little Saving, we muſt be loſt and undone. God help us!"

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, dated July 8.

"A French Privateer, carrying 24 Nine-pounders, has of late infeſted our Seas; on Monday laſt ſhe fell in with three Whitby Ships in their homeward-bound Paſſage from the Eaſt-country, about 40 Leagues N. E. from this Place, and engaged one of them (the Friends Deſire, Proud, mounting nine 9 Pounders) for two Glaſſes and a Half; when Proud getting his Stern Chaces, which, beſides a common Ball, were alſo loaded with a double-headed Shot, and a great many Cartridges, to bear on Monſieur, he gave him ſo hearty a Doſe, that he immediately bore away, and left the Ships to purſue their Voyage, without farther Moleſtation. What damage the Privateer received is not known; but three of Proud's Hands are wounded, two of them ſlightly, and one, who is put aſhore at Scarborough, dangerouſly. By ſome light Ships that have paſſed this Place this Day we are informed, that this ſame Privateer has made fourteen Prizes, moſt of them being Colliers that had gone without the Sands, to avoid having their Hands preſſed in Yarmouth Roads."

Cambridge, July 13. Thurſday the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. met at the Roſe Inn, for the farther carrying into Execution the Acts of Parliament relating to the Militia; when there was a very great Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of this County, and Friday next, the 20th Inſtant, is appointed for another Meeting for finally forming the Companies, &c.

Plymouth, July 10. We have an Account from Taviſtock, that Sir Boucher Wray's whole Battalion of Militia (conſiſting of 450 jolly likely Fellows) marched out of that Place Yeſterday Morning, for his Majeſty's Yard near Hammoaze.

Yeſterday came in four Companies of Sir John Prideaux's Battalion from Oakhampton: When drawn up in the Abby-Court they gave three hearty Chears. Three Companies more are expected To-morrow, and are all it ſeems going to the Barracks near the Dock.

The very fine Appearance of the Officers and Men gives a general Satisfaction, and reconciles every one to the Belief, that an eſtabliſh'd Militia will be of the greateſt Uſe to the Public, and a Security againſt Invaſions from our ſworn Enemies.

Yeſterday Sir John Rogers's Battalion of Militia marched into this Town, and this Day they do Duty over the French Priſoners.

York, July 10. Laſt Thurſday the Militia for this City were exerciſed in the Caſtle-yard for the firſt Time, when they went thro' the ſeveral Evolutions with ſurpriſing Exactneſs, having been privately inſtructed for ſome Time paſt, and expreſſed great Willingneſs to go to any Part of the Kingdom where their Service might be thought neceſſary.

To the Freeholders and Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleaſed to make Choice of me to ſucceed my Father in the Aſſembly at the Election of the Year 1735, and have returned me ever ſince (two Years only excepted) as one of your Repreſentatives. This Confidence, ſo repeatedly repoſed in me, obliges me to return you my ſincere Acknowledgments; and, on my Part, I have endeavoured to diſcharge that Truſt faithfully on all Occaſions.

Some Years ago, ſoon after my Retreat and Removal from the City, I had drawn, and intended to publiſh, an Addreſs to you of the ſame Purport with this my preſent Application, but the violent Attacks of Power which, about that Time, were openly made upon what appeared to me our juſt and undoubted Rights, prevented my Publication, determined me to ſuppreſs it, and continue my beſt Endeavours to ſupport my Share of the Burthen of contending with unreaſonable Men, however inconvenient it might be to my private Affairs; but reſolved never to aſk a Vote to get into the Houſe, nor, when there, to ſollicit any Member for Employments or Poſts of private Advantage; and I am conſcious that I have made this the invariable Rule of my Conduct, during the long and conſtant Attendance I have given to the Public Buſineſs, with which you have honoured me.

I have now ſerved you three times Seven Years compleat, and have diſcharged my Duty chearfully, as a Debt due to my Country, to the beſt of my Underſtanding, thro' the Vigour of my Life and Health; but as my Years advance, and my Health becomes very precarious, I requeſt and deſire, that you will acquit me from farther Attendance, and chuſe ſome other Perſon, at the enſuing Election, to repreſent you in my Stead; and am more free to aſk it of you, as the Public Affairs bear a better Aſpect, than they have done for ſome Years paſt. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Yours, and our Country's ſincere Friend, and Wellwiſher,

September 17, 1759. ISAAC NORRIS.

BOSTON, *September* 6.

Freſh ADVICES *from the River St. Lawrence.*

SInce Monday Morning laſt arrived here a Number of Ships, Snows, Brigs, &c. belonging to this and the neighbouring Colonies, which have been employed in the Tranſport Service, up the River St. Lawrence, and have ſuffered Damage in the hard Gales of Wind, which we mentioned in the firſt Accounts received from the River, and in which Storm there was one Schooner loſt, Capt. Nicholſon, of this Place; the People ſaved.---There was very ſevere Thunder and Lightning during that Storm.---There were 28 Sail that came from the River, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Frigate Diana, Capt. Alexander Schomberg, which has alſo received ſome Damage, and is arrived here to refit it; moſt of the above Veſſels are bound in here.---They left the Iſland of Orleans about the Middle of Auguſt.---The Accounts we have from our Armament at the Siege of Quebec, the Capital of Canada, are very far from being diſagreeable, as it was reported on Monday laſt. All Letters, and the Reports of moſt that are from thence, agree, That our Forces go on with the greateſt Vigour and Spirit, and make no Doubt that they will be Maſters of the whole Country this Fall. As we are not able to publiſh an exact Journal, or a very correct Account of all the Proceedings of the Army ſince their Arrival at the Iſle of Orleans, we ſhall give our Readers the beſt we can collect from ſeveral Letters from thence, dated to the 14th of Auguſt: To which Time it can be affirmed, Duty has been carried on very regularly, with great Unanimity between the different Corps of all Ranks, and no Troops could behave braver, and undergo Fatigues in a more Soldier-like Manner. ---The two Extents of our Army, as it was poſted the latter End of July, is 4 or 5 Leagues Diſtance, which begins from the Eaſt Side of Mont Morancy Falls, on the North Side of the River St. Lawrence, to the River Elchemain, on the South Side, in different Bodies, about two Leagues above Quebec; the greateſt Part at Point Levee, and Mont Morancy.

Extract of a Letter from Point Levee, within two Miles of Quebec, dated July 29, 1759.

"On the 29th of June, 1300 of our Troops croſſed from the Iſle of Orleans to Point Levee, and took Poſſeſſion of that important Poſt, with the Loſs of 3 Men, and 3 wounded: On the 30th, 1000 were ſent forward to take Poſſeſſion of Point Orleans, which was done without any Loſs. Here we continued for 6 Days, when two armed Veſſels were ſent down the North Shore, in order to cover our Landing on Mont Morancy, which was accompliſhed the Night following, unperceived by the Enemy: Here we encamped, and built a Redoubt; a Number of our Rangers, who were ſent as Advance Parties, were attacked, and we loſt about 20, beſides wounded.---Our People upon Point-Levee erected a Battery, and four Mortars, and ſix 32 Pounders, ſituated within 900 Yards of Quebec, which is the Width of the River, acroſs from that Place to the City. ---On the 12th of July we opened our Battery on the Town, which play'd its Part very well, and ſoon ſet ſeveral Houſes on Fire, which burnt to the Ground:--- The Enemy returned the Compliment as well as they could, but did us but little Damage.---We immediately went to Work, and erected another Battery of four Mortars, within 300 Feet of the other; and from theſe two Batteries, which are extremely well ſituated, we have given them a ſmart Doſe, fired the Town ſeveral Times, and burnt the large Church to the Ground.---On the 25th we opened a third Battery, of ſix 24 Pounders, on the Town, ſituated within 200 Yards of the others, which rakes the lower Part of the Town; and by theſe Batteries it is in our Power to beat the Town to Pieces:---But this is not the greateſt Strength we have to oppoſe, their greateſt Numbers being without the Town; we have ſome Deſerters, and have taken about 400 Priſoners; but they differ vaſtly in their Accounts as to their Numbers, ſome ſay 5, ſome 9, and ſome 15,000.---But by laying the beſt Accounts together, I believe they have 44 Hundred Regulars:---How many Canadians and Indians, is wholly uncertain; but they are very numerous by their Encampments.

"However, upon the Whole, I think our preſent Situation to be as well as can be expected, conſidering our Numbers; it being in our Power to diſtreſs the Enemy to ſuch a Degree, that they muſt be extremely miſerable; for we are daily taking their Cattle and Sheep by Hundreds; and they cannot have any Benefit from a Crop this Year; and if they ſhould not ſurrender, we can maintain our preſent Poſts until it is too late for any Supplies to come to them from abroad; and upon our withdrawing, deſtroy all that we can: They muſt periſh in the Winter, for it is now in our Power to deſtroy the greater Part of their Country that hath been inhabited.---On the 26th General Wolfe, with a Thouſand Men, went from his Encampment, which is at Mont Morancy, in order to ſurprize a ſmall Camp of the Enemy's, when they waylaid him, and fired upon him, on which a ſmart Skirmiſh enſued, in which we loſt 2 Captains, and 2 Lieutenants, and about 15 Privates, beſides wounded, among which was one of the General's Aids de Camp.---We came off Conquerors.---The Evening before Col. Fraſer, being out with a Party, received a Ball through his Thigh, but is likely to do well.---Capt. Rous, and one Frigate, 2 Cats, and 2 Sloops, are above the Town, watching their Shipping, which are 8 Leagues up the River: It is ſaid they have 4 Frigates, and 9 Sail of Merchantmen. ---The Night before laſt they ſent down a Fire Raft, of 4 or 5 hundred Feet long; but did no Hurt, being towed by our Boats clear of our Shipping.---We earneſtly want to hear from General Amherſt.

Auguſt 14, 1759.

ON the 31ſt of July we landed 2000 Men near the Morancy Falls, in the Face of the Enemy's Entrenchments, who were ſo well prepared to receive us, that, after bearing their Fire near Half an Hour, we retreated with ſome Loſs, tho' not ſo great as might be expected, conſidering the Enemy's Number, which, it was thought, amounted to 10,000, well intrenched: The Enemy's Intrenchments reaches above 5 Miles, and are three deep, that they can retreat to: Along the River, below Mont Morancy Falls, the Shore is of Slate, and exceeding ſteep, ſo that it was almoſt inacceſſible, and a conſiderable Shower of Rain had fell juſt before our Men attempted to force them, which made the Slate ſo ſlippery, that they could not get Foot-hold.-----The Enemy keep cloſe to their Camps within the Intrenchments, having a Troop of Horſe-Dragoons conſtantly out to give Notice of any Attempts that we may make.---Their Firing is chiefly aimed at our Batteries on Point Levee, and down the River, to prevent any of our Ships getting up the River above Quebec, where Capt. Rous is, who, it is thought, will attempt to deſtroy the French Frigates and Tranſports there, that there may be no Obſtruction to General Amherſt's Army in their Way down to join our Forces:---We have 1500 Men gone up the River, which Brigadier Gen. Murray commands, who are deſtined to get Intelligence of General Amherſt, from whom we have not heard this Summer.---If we don't make a compleat Conqueſt this Seaſon, we ſhall deſtroy their Crops, and a great many Houſes, which muſt needs make them miſerable the enſuing Winter, and that will bring their Stomachs to a Bearing by next Spring.---Some of the Carpenters are very buſy at preſent, being preparing to go to Iſle Coudre, there to build Barracks for 1500 Men."

Extract of another Letter, dated Point Levee Camp, Auguſt 10, 1759.

"I take this Opportunity to inform you of our Succeſs: Every Thing went on here well till the 31ſt of July, when the brave General Wolfe, with his Handful of Men, attempted to ſtorm the French Trenches and Batteries; but had the largeſt Fall of Water to croſs that ever I did ſee; after getting over we had a Hill to mount, that would take a Man 20 Minutes to get up, without having any Arms, but notwithſtanding our Army mounted, thro' the hotteſt Fire from the Enemy that ever I ſaw, all their Cannon being loaded with Grape Shot, ſo far as to get Poſſeſſion of the firſt Battery of 3 Guns, and a Redoubt; yet the whole French Army coming down on our Handful of Men, we were obliged to retreat, with no conſiderable Loſs, conſidering the Enemy being 12,000 ſtrong, and ours not above 3000: But thank God we are even with them; for on Auguſt 4, General Otway's Regiment, with Bragg's, was ordered out to watch the Enemy's Motion, in two Diviſions, and was to meet in three Days; but Otway's Regiment in their March were fired on by the Enemy, tho' no Body could they ſee, but drew up, and fired where they ſaw the Smoak come from for ſome Time, then they took the Buſh, and drove the Raſcals from behind their Ambuſh into a Plain, then drew up in Order of Battle, and drove the Dogs into the Fall of Water, firing at them as they ſtrove to get thro' it; after getting over, they got a great Body, and came over again, but met with the ſame Fate as before. They attempted it a third Time with a very large Body, being double the Number of the other two, but our Officers and Serjeant-Major calling out, My good Boys, don't forget Fort William Henry (they being the Regiment that ſuffered there) they all with one Voice ſwore never to forget it, and hoped there to pay the Debt they ſo long wiſhed for. Accordingly they marched, and drew up in this Form, 3 Companies on the Flanks, and ſeven in the Front; but the three Companies on the Flanks behaved ſo well, that they never gave Ground, ſo as to let the Front fire one Shot till the Enemy run as before; the Loſs of the Enemy is thought to be 3 or 400; our Loſs was 4 Officers, and 32 Privates, 12 of which were killed, and the reſt wounded.

"There are 8 13-Inch Mortars, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, againſt the Town. We have played our Part ſo well, that I had the good Fortune to throw a 13-Inch Shell into their grand Church, and burnt it, with ſeveral fine Buildings, down to the Ground. And on Auguſt 8, at 12 o'Clock at Night, we threw a Carcaſs and one Shell on their Battery of 9 Guns, which blew up their Magazine, Platforms, and burnt with ſuch Violence, that ſome of the Garriſon was obliged to get into Boats to ſave themſelves from the Flames. The whole Town is now in Ruins. We have one live Indian, and about 400 French and Canadians, Priſoners. The Enemy are very ſtrong and numerous, ſo that I cannot ſay whether we ſhall be Maſters of the Ground where the Town did ſtand, for I cannot call it one now.---General Wolfe iſſued out a Proclamation which was to laſt to the 10th of Auguſt, ſo that To-morrow (if the Canadians do not come this Day) he will burn and deſtroy all he is in Poſſeſſion of, which is very conſiderable, being on both Sides the River, with all the Iſland of Orleans, which is 7 Leagues long, and the fineſt Iſland that I believe is in America. The Enemy have been ſo kind to us as to ſend us down from the Town 9 large Fire-ſhips and Floats, 7 at one Time, and 2 very large ones at the other, but have met with no Damage from them yet, by the Carefulneſs of the Admiral; the like I never ſaw, for this may very well be called War, every Man goes on with ſuch a good Will, notwithſtanding the great Fatigue of the Siege. We have expended thrice Times the Ammunition already as we did the whole Siege of Louiſbourg; and Captain Rous, with 2 Frigates, 2 large Cats, made into Men of War, with one Sloop, and a 50 Gun Ship, is beyond the Town. And on the 4th of this Month General Amherſt's Regiment, and 500 Highlanders, with a ſmall Detachment of Artillery, marched by Land to join him. We expect he is gone to deſtroy 2 Frigates, and their grand Magazine, which we are informed by a Deſerter is up there, and to burn and deſtroy the Country. This, with all the Reſt in this Letter, you may depend on for Truth."

We have the following Account from Iſle-aux-Coudre, dated Auguſt 16, 1759, *of the Proceedings of the Company of Rangers, commanded by Capt. Gorham.*

"The Ranging Companies were ſent early in the Spring, before the Army, up the River, under Convoy of the Alcide and Stirling-Caſtle: They met with great Bodies of Ice, and very bad Weather in the Entrance; but arrived at Iſle-aux-Coudre the 8th of June; in their Way made ſeveral Prizes, one of which was a Topſail Schooner, with 26 armed Men on board; it being calm, the Rangers in their Whaleboats purſued and took her. On the 23d of June General Wolfe came to Iſle Madame; and on the 27th landed on the Weſt End of the Iſle of Orleans; which, as has been already publiſhed, was entirely abandoned.--- On the 29th Captain Gorham, with 200 of the Rangers, was ſent on the South Shore, oppoſite this Iſland, in the Night, to cover General Monckton's Brigade, and the Morning after, they being advanced of this Body, Captain Gorham's Out-guard was attacked by the Enemy, who being ſuperior, obliged them to give Ground, till he marched out with his Detachment, which ſoon turned the Tables, and purſued them about two Miles, took three of the Officer's Swords; the commanding Officer's Arms, which he threw away, with all his Papers and Baggage; and very narrowly eſcaped himſelf. This was a Detachment of 200 Canadians, commanded by Monſieur Lary, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and Chevalier de St. Leivey, who commanded the Party that maſſacred the People at Bull Fort, up Mohawk River: The Rangers took 5 Priſoners, and killed 6, they had only 4 wounded, all of Captain Gorham's Company. Soon after the Brigade marched to take Poſſeſſion of Point Levee, oppoſite Quebec, Copſes of Wood jetting down upon the Road.

"At One o'Clock the Enemy began to ſkirmiſh, and continued till Night, being reinforced with 200 Indians and Canadians; the Brigade and Rangers in their Turns gave Ground, according to their Situation; but in the End drove the Enemy: The Rangers were backed with two Companies of Light Infantry: Several were killed and wounded on both Sides; Captain Gorham's Company ſuffered moſt in this Affair, having loſt one Serjeant, and 3 Men killed, one taken, and ſeven wounded.---Brigadier Monckton did the Company Juſtice, and repreſented the Affair to General Wolfe next Day, who was pleaſed with their Action.---Skirmiſhing enſued on almoſt every Party's going out; but none material till the 9th of July.--- Captain Danks was wounded; as alſo Capt. Lieut. Armſtrong, in a Skirmiſh, the latter died ſoon after; 13 Men killed, and 10 wounded.---On the 16th Captain Gorham, with the Rangers, paſſed by the City in Whaleboats undiſcovered, and concealed themſelves in the Woods by Day.-----On the 19th Capt. Rous paſſed in the Sutherland, with the Squirrel and four Tranſports, in the Night, unhurt. The Rangers took Poſt oppoſite him, about 6 Miles Advance of the Army, and fortified and kept up the Communication between the Army and Shipping that paſſed; where they continued till the 4th of Auguſt, nigh the River Elchemain; Captain Gorham was then relieved, and the General ordered him 150 Rangers, a Detachment of the different Regiments, Highlanders and Marines, in all about 300, an armed Veſſel, three Tranſports, with a Lieutenant, and Seamen of the Navy to attend him, who proceeded down to Bay St. Paul, which is oppoſite this Iſland, the North Side, with Directions to deſtroy that Pariſh, having about 200 Men, who had been active in diſtreſſing the Shipping and Boats.---At 3 o'Clock in the Morning Capt. Gorham landed, and forced two of their Guards, of 20 Men each, who fired ſmartly for ſome Time; but in two Hours drove them all from their Covering in the Woods, and cleared the Village, which they burnt, conſiſting of about 50 fine Houſes and Barns, and deſtroyed moſt of their Cattle; in this one Man was killed, and ſix wounded, of the Detachment; but two of the Enemy killed, and ſeveral wounded, who were carried off.---From thence the Rangers, &c. proceeded to Mal-Bay, 10 Leagues to the Eaſtward, on the ſame Side, there deſtroyed a very pretty Pariſh, and drove off the Inhabitants and Stock, without any Loſs.---After which, they made a Deſcent on the South Shore, oppoſite Iſle-aux-Coudre, deſtroyed Part of the Pariſh of St. Anns and St. Roe, where were very handſome Houſes with Farms, and loaded the Veſſels with Cattle; one Midſhipman and three Seamen were wounded in coming with a Meſſage from the Veſſel on Shore.---They returned to Iſle-aux-Coudre the 15th of Auguſt, and were to join the General by the 20th, for further Duty."

Extract of a Letter from a military Officer, dated at King-George's Battery at Point Levee, near Quebec, Auguſt 13.

DEAR SIR,

"I am now almoſt happy in ſeeing Engliſh Batteries play upon Quebec, as ours has done ever ſince the 12th of July, and with great Joy let you know we have been ſo ſucceſsful as ſcarce to leave a Houſe in the Place that is not battered down by our Guns, or burnt to Aſhes by our Mortars:---Canada is a rich Country to Appearance, as any in America:---The Iſland of Orleans is like a Garden, from one End to the other: The Houſes of the Inhabitants are ſo numerous, that you would think it to be one continued Village, for many Leagues above and below Quebec:---I am almoſt ſure we ſhall take the Place; if not, all France cannot ſave them from Ruin and Deſtruction; for we ſhall burn their Houſes, deſtroy their Corn, and eat their Cattle, which are brought into Camp by our Parties, 3 or 400 at a Time, and killed for the Uſe of the Engliſh Army.---My Glaſs is filled, which I deſign drinking to the Health and Happineſs of our Friends in Boſton, if the French do not knock it out of my Hands before I get it to my Mouth, for they have been a little troubleſome this Morning; their Bell has rung for Prayers, which makes me believe it is Sunday, therefore will ſend a few Meſſengers to their Church from our 32 Pounders, knowing the French Politeneſs, that they always chuſe to give Way to Strangers, eſpecially when they carry the broad Arr---. After the Town is taken, I come to Boſton, have got a fine French Horſe, who knows how to run when puſhed, as well as his late Maſter."

Our further Accounts are, That Shells were conſtantly firing from our Batteries at Point Levee, againſt the City of Quebec, the Houſes in the lower Town were almoſt reduced to Aſhes, and near 300 Houſes in the upper Town demoliſhed, with the Cathedral, and the Magazine there blown up: Few Inhabitants were in the Towns, they having retired to the Camps.---Admiral Saunders, with 14 Sail of Men of War, were at the Weſt-End of the Iſland of Orleans; and Admiral Durell, with ſome others, at Iſle Madame.---That the Raft which was ſent down the River the 28th at Night, was very long, and piled high with combuſtible Stuff, and ſent from the Enemy's Shore to deſtroy the Shipping; but this was towed aſhore by our Boats, in the ſame Manner their Fireſhips were when our Veſſels went firſt up the River: To prevent ſuch Attempts for the future, it was given out, that the Priſoners taken aſhore, Men, Women and Children, were put on board two large Ships, and were put in the firſt of the Range, that if any more Rafts come down, they will firſt meet with them.

Notwithſtanding the ſtrong Intrenchments, and the Difficulty of Acceſs to the Enemy, which is the chief Obſtacle in our Way, it is not doubted upon the Whole, that if General Amherſt, with his Army, gets down to Quebec in Seaſon, the Britiſh Troops will ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of Canada; or if one Half of General Wolfe's Troops could get over to the Enemy, they would be able (by the Bleſſing of Heaven) to drive them from their ſtrong Holds: It is ſuppoſed the Regulars among them do not amount to 4000, the others are Canadians, chiefly the Peaſants, which are about 11,000; who were ſo daſtardly as not to purſue our Party that were repulſed from their Intrenchments on the 31ſt.---Admiral Saunders had offered General Wolfe a Number of Men from his Ships: Our Troops might ſoon get Poſſeſſion of the City; but they wanted to get to the French Army: However, if this was found impracticable, the whole Country will be deſtroyed, and the Enemy left without Shelter: Our Troops will, it is ſaid, ſtrongly fortify Iſle-aux-Coudre, and a great Part of our Troops winter there, that in the Spring the firſt Force which ſhall arrive, will certainly be Maſters of that Country: But moſt are of Opinion the Enemy will ſubmit before it is Time for the Britiſh Troops to come off: An Officer of Diſtinction in the Navy, writes to his Friend here, "Sir, I have to tell you Quebec is a very ſtrong Place; however we are in high Spirits. I have no Doubt we ſhall get into it by and by."---Many other Letters from Officers are expreſſed much in the ſame Terms.---We learn further, That we have had very falſe Notions of the Country of Canada, and the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence; that it is but neceſſary for a Seaman to go up once, to acquaint himſelf with it: That the Land is ſo far from being barren, that all along the Country, as well as on the Iſlands, there are fine Fields of Indian Corn, Wheat, Green Peaſe, Paſtures of fine Graſs; and the Cattle fat and plenty, many of them taken, and brought to our Army by the Scouting Parties; there are alſo a great Plenty of wild Fowl and Pidgeons on the Sea Shore: The Weather in July was much as it is in New-England in that Month, hot, but generally more Rain; and it is thought the Winter is not ſo tedious as we have heard, the Arrival of the French Frigates and Tranſports ſo early, and the Forwardneſs of the Grain, plainly evinces the contrary.---The Villages up the River are compact, and the Houſes well built,---

It is said that moſt of the 350 Provincials that went from hence are inliſted in the Ranging Service. General Wolfe had ſent a Manifeſto to the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Villages, to ſubmit themſelves to His Britannic Majeſty's Arms, and they ſhould be protected; we have not yet obtained a Copy of the ſaid Manifeſto.

The following Officers were wounded, at the Attack of the French Intrenchments near Beauport, within 6 Miles of Quebec, July 31, 1759.

Captain Hamilton, of the 40th Reg. and Lieut. Collingwood, of the 45th of Louiſbourg Grenadiers. Capt. Lotus, of the 15th. Capt. Ince, Lieuts. Gore and Blakeney, of the 35th. Capt. Smelt, and Lieut. Elphinſton, of the 47th. Capt. Edmundſon, Lieuts. Hawthorn, Percival, and Webb, of the 48th. Capt. Leland, of the 58th. Capt. Ouchterlony, Lieuts. Archbold, Euyer, Kennedy, Grandidier and Johnſon, and Enſign Peyton, of the 2d Bat. of the Royal Americans. Lieuts. Willington and Shaw, of the 3d Bat. of Royal Americans. Capt. Porter, ſlightly. Col. Fraſer in the Thigh. Col. Burton in the Foot.

Capts. Hamilton and Fletcher, of Otway's, killed.

Lieut. Matthewſon, of the 47th Reg. killed.

Privates, 55 killed, and 300 wounded, moſtly ſlightly.

Capt. Ouchterlony, and Enſign Peyton (mentioned above) were taken Priſoners by the Enemy; the latter obſerving two Indians coming to ſcalp him, and having a double barrell'd Gun in his Hand, he fired it, and killed one of them, while the other made a Thruſt at him with a Cutlaſh, he turned the Screw of the Gun, diſcharged it, and killed the other: A French Officer came up and took him.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

In order to inſert the preceding intereſting Intelligence, we are obliged to abridge ouhe her Advices, to make Room for it, as follows, viz. From Madeira we learn, that a Sallee Man, of 32 Guns, having taken one of our Veſſels, Admiral Boſcawen ordered one of his Frigates to purſue him, whom ſhe came up with, and ſunk the firſt Broadſide: And that 8 Dutch Men of War had ſailed with a Fleet of about 200 Sail of Merchantmen, for different Places, 25 of which, with 4 of the Convoy (ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies) had touched at Madeira. The Dutch Men of War had Orders to ſink and deſtroy all Engliſh Privateers that offered to moleſt the Merchantmen.

From Antigua. That ſeveral Veſſels had arrived with Cannon and military Stores for Guadaloupe, which looks as if there was ſome Intention of keeping that Iſland: That Captain Tyrrell was about ſetting out for Antigua, when the News of the Surrender of Guadaloupe arrived in England, by which his Voyage was countermanded; but that there were ſtill ſome diſtant Expectations of an Attempt on Martinico in the Winter: And that though we have now a Number of the beſt ſailing Veſſels that ever were on that Station, yet near 200 Prizes have been carried into Martinico ſince February laſt.

From Crown-Point. That on the 9th of September a Flag of Truce arrived there from St. John's, with Advice that the Siege of Quebec ſtill continued the 30th of Auguſt: That Capt. Kennedy, and Lieut. Hamilton, were taken by 16 Indians, near St. Francois, on their Way to Quebec, and carried to Trois Rivieres, where they were well: That the Brig was launched, and almoſt fitted: That the Redau, 95 Feet long, and 30 broad, to mount 6 24 Pounders, and a great many Swivels, would ſoon be ready: That they had a particular Account of the Strength of the Enemy at the Iſland about 40 Miles diſtant from that Place, where it is ſaid they have 70 Pieces of Cannon mounted; every acceſſible Part from the Water defended; and on the Land Side they are covered by an impenetrable Swamp; whilſt in the Paſſage, between the Iſland and the Shore, four armed Veſſels are ſtationed.

From Albany, by the Poſt that arrived at New-York laſt Sunday. That General Gage, was gone with his Army from Oſwego, towards Oſwegatchi, on the River which leads towards Montreal; and that General Amherſt was ſtill at Crown-Point.

From New-York. That by Captain Lewis, from Briſtol in 46 Days, there is Advice that the King of Pruſſia ſtill kept his Ground, and has had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with Count Daun, greatly to his Advantage: That Prince Ferdinand was entrenched: That Affairs in Germany were much the ſame as from the Accounts by the laſt Packet: That the Brest Fleet had not got out: That Admirals Hawke, Geary and Hardy, were in the Bay with 38 Sail of the Line: And that it was ſaid the Spaniſh and Ruſſian Fleets were at Sea. That the True Briton Privateer, Maſterton, of New-York, and the Great Pitt, Croker, of Antigua, has carried into New-York, a Ship from Martinico for Old France, loaden with Sugar and Coffee, eſteemed a good Prize: And that His Excellency Major General Wolfe has ſent a Manifeſto to the Inhabitants of Canada (which ſhall be inſerted in our next) conjuring them to ſubmit themſelves to His Britannic Majeſty's Arms, and promiſing them His Protection, &c.

Captain Vaughan, from Antigua, on Friday Morning laſt, in Lat. 38. 5. North, was chaced by a French Privateer Sloop, who fired two Shot at him under a French Jack; but Captain Leech, in the Pennſylvania Frigate, hearing the Guns, crowded all the Sail he could to ſpeak with Captain Vaughan; and having learnt of him what he took the Sloop to be, immediately ſpread all his Canvas, and purſued the Sloop, which the Captain thinks he muſt have come up with.

The Snow Dunbar, Capt. Montgomery, bound for Antigua from this Harbour, is taken, and carried into Martinico. And the Snow Deſire, Captain Styles, and Brig William and Mary, Captain Moore, both likewiſe from this Port for Jamaica, are alſo taken.

The Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, for London, we hear will ſail on Thurſday next.

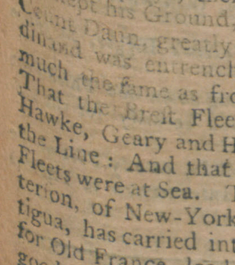
Philadelphia, September 20, 1759.

THOSE Gentlemen who have been ſerved by the Lancaſter Poſt with their News Papers, and whoſe Years are up, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Ballances in three Weeks Time from this Date, otherwiſe they will not be carried any longer by LUDWIG BIERLEY, or JEROME HEINZELMAN.

N. B. They are farther requeſted to leave their Monies with the Landlords of the different Houſes where their Papers are left.

Philadelphia, September 17. 1759.

For ANTIGUA and GUADALOUPE,



The Letter of Marque Brigantine

THOMAS,

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Commander.

A noted prime Sailer, mounting ten carriage Guns, 6 and 4 Pounders, with ten Swivels, compleatly fitted with ſmall Arms, &c. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Daniel Rundle, or ſaid Commander.

N. B. Said Rundle has on Sale, Melaſſes, old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Polly, W. Dobel, from Rh. Iſland. Ship Ann and Elizabeth, S. Chancellor, from Madeira. Sloop Lark, J. Lawrence, and Sloop Hanover, J. Fox, from N. York. Ship Pruſſian Hero, J. Mitchell, Sloop Betty, R. Miller, and Sloop Harlequin, E. Vaughan, from Antigua. Sloop Elizabeth, E. Morton, and Sloop Succeſs, T. Dimmock, from Boſton. Sloop Rainbow, J. Monroe, and Sloop Seaflower P. Shearman, from Rh. Iſland.

Outwards. Brig Rebecca, A. Campbell, and Brig Hawke, P. Dobſon, for Jamaica. Schooner Diſpatch, G. Rankin, for North Carolina. Sloop Little Parr, N. Scott, for Barbados.

Cleared. Snow Betſy, J. Warner, Sloop Little David, T. Crowell, and Sloop Sarah and Francis, L. Johnſton, to Jamaica. Sloop Louiſbourg, P. Alger, to Louiſbourg. Brig Sally, I. Milnor, and Sloop Ann, B. Newbold, to Guadaloupe. Schooner Pretty Betſey, J. Stirrup, to Antigua. Ship Raymond, R. Winter, to Newfoundland. Sloop Franky, S. Edey, to New-Caſtle on Delaware. Snow Pearl, J. Rea, and Sloop Peter and Paul, T. Bible, to Cork. Sloop Dolphin, W. Wilſon, to S. Carolina.

By PERMISSION, and particular Deſire,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Twenty-firſt Inſtant, will be preſented a Comedy, written by Captain* Farquhar, *called,*

The RECRUITING OFFICER.

Juſtice *Ballance*, Mr. *Reed*; Captain *Plume*, Mr. *Hallam*; Captain *Brazen*, Mr. *Harman*; Mr. *Worthy*, Mr. *Morris*; *Serjeant Kite*, Mr. *Douglaſs*; Mr. *Scale*, Mr. *Scott*; *Conſtable*, Mr. *Allyn*; *Recruits* by Meſſieurs *Tomlinſon* and *Allyn*; *Bullock*, Mr. *Tomlinſon*. *Melinda*, Mrs. *Harman*; *Sylvia*, Mrs. *Douglaſs*; *Roſe*, Mrs. *Love*; *Lucy*, Mrs. *Tomlinſon*.

The Prologue will be ſpoken by Mr. *Hallam*.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called,

The STAGE COACH.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and in the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol, and to be ſold at the very loweſt Rates, by

ROBERT LEVERS,

At his Shop in Third-ſtreet, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhip, the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

Thomas Say, and *Iſaac Bartram*,

At the ſign of the Bottle, and Three Bell Heads, a little above the ſign of the George, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Large aſſortment of drugs, alſo chemical and galenical medicines, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordials, Anderſon's Scots pills, Locker's pills, Hooper's Female pills, Britiſh Oil, Baniſter's drops, Saffron in bags, antimony, ſalt petre, cream of tartar, flower of ſulphur, roll brimſtone, red lead, white lead, litharge, vermillion, retorts and receivers, &c.

N. B. The ſaid Say and Bartram prepares all ſorts of chemical preparations, where practitioners may be ſupplied, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living between Chriſtina Ferry and the town of New Caſtle, in the county of New Caſtle, on the 19th of July, *An Iriſh ſervant woman, about 30 years of age, middle ſtature thin viſage, and has a remarkable ſhort chin, is a great talker, and ſerved ſome part of her time with Francis Thornton, near Reedy Iſland, in ſaid County; ſhe calls herſelf Grace Rogers: Had on when ſhe went away, A ſtriped linen gown, black and white ſtriped linſey petticoat, and ſundry old clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by* John Jaquet.

German town, 9th Month 12, 1759.

THE Subſcriber hereto requeſts and deſires the Favour and Indulgence of the Freeholders and others, Electors for the County of Philadelphia, to excuſe him hereafter from being voted for as an Aſſeſſor, as the Duties and Attendance thereby required, will very much interfere with his private Concerns; and the more particularly ſo at this time, as he has lately undertaken and engaged himſelf in a private Affair, the Management whereof will neceſſarily ingroſs his Time and Attention, at the very ſame Time the Aſſeſſment requires the moſt cloſe Attendance.

THOMAS ROSE.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the Sign of the Handſaw, in Second ſtreet,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their Store, at the Sugar Loaf, on the South-ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Sharp, Captain Maitland, from London, and to be ſold by

HENRY and WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Samuel M'Call's, ſenior,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN WHARTON,

In Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, two Doors below Boynton and Wharton's Store,

A LARGE *Aſſortment of* EUROPEAN *and* EAST-INDIA *Goods.*

Gloucester County, September 20 1759.

WHereas a Note or Bill was obtained of me the Subſcriber, by Fraud, and without any Conſideration, to John Hendrickſon, for Thirteen Pounds, dated on or about the 29th of December laſt, for which Reaſon I will not pay the ſame Money, unleſs compelled by Law, and do hereby forewarn all Perſons not to take an Aſſignment of the ſaid Note.

JONAS HENDRICKSON.

Warwick Furnace, in Pennſylvania, September 10, 1759.

WHereas I the Subſcriber, who have been acquainted with the ſeveral Branches of Iron Works, that is to ſay, Furnaces and Forges (but chiefly Furnaces for theſe 24 Years paſt) and have officiated the Place of a Manager, and likewiſe as Clerk, at ſundry Places on this Continent, during the ſaid Term of Years; and whereas I ſhall ſoon be open and clear from any Engagement with any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; this is therefore to give Notice to all Iron Maſters and others, who ſhall want a Perſon of ſuch Qualifications, either to act as Manager or Clerk of a Furnace, or Manager and Clerk of a Forge, may depend on being punctually and honeſtly ſerved, by their humble Servant,

JOHN DENNIS.

N. B. I at preſent live at ſaid Warwick Furnace.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Inhabitants of Cheſter County have received conſiderable Sums of Money from the Contractor of ſaid County, for fitting and ſending out Teams to the Weſtward on the preſent Expedition; but ſeveral of ſaid Teams hath returned, and not continued in the ſaid Service, till the advanced Money was earned. Now theſe are to require the ſaid Perſons to fit out good and ſufficient Waggons and Horſes, and return to the ſaid Service, and there continue until ſuch Sums as was advanced be earned by ſaid Teams. And alſo, all Townſhips that have been deficient in ſending out two Waggons, are hereby deſired to keep up their Quota, which General Stanwix hath called for, and to equip out their Teams immediately, otherwiſe ſuch Meaſures will be taken as perhaps may not be agreeable.

ROGER HUNT, *Contractor for ſaid County.*

FORTY SHILLINGS *Reward.*

RUN away from Charles-Town, in Maryland, the 6th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh ſervant Woman, named Eleanor Donoboge, or perhaps may change her Name, as it is ſuppoſed ſhe goes ſince by the Name of Mary Wilſon, lately come from Virginia. Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Stuff or Manchester Cotton Gown, Check Apron, white bed Gown, though may change them, as ſhe has more with her; ſhe is pretty tall, thin Viſoge, and of a pale Complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings her to either of the Subſcribers, or ſecures her in any Goal, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above Reward, from EDWARD MITCHELL, of Charles Town, or ELISHA HUGHES, of Eaſt Nottingham.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed ſhe has a Five Pound Bill (Virginia Money) with her.

STolen laſt Night from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter County, two Pieces of white Diaper, the one about 21 Yards and an Half, three Quarters and an Half wide, about an Eight Hundred; the other Piece about 17 Yards, Yard wide, very well whitened, about a Nine Hundred: Whoever brings the ſaid Diaper to the Owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and if the Thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, paid by WILLIAM HAINES, or WILLIAM ALLEN.

THis is to give notice, that on the eighth day of October next, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, the plantation of Edward Roberts, late of Upper Merion, deceaſed; containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with the buildings and improvements, &c. Alſo horſes, cows and ſwine, implements of huſbandry, and houſhold goods, with a variety of other goods; where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by ANN ROBERTS, *Executrix*, and THOMAS and JONATHAN STURGES, *Executors.*

STrayed out of a Paſture, the ſecond of this Inſtant, from the Subſcriber in Lancaſter, a ſorrel Horſe, with a white Mane and Tail, about four Years old, 14 Hands high, ſhod before, branded on the off Side behind, with I and R, and paces. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Owner in Lancaſter, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

STOFFEL FRANCISCUS.

CONRAD HARTMAN, of Lower Salford Township, in the County of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, came over to this Province from Germany in the Year 1753, he brought with him his Wife and four Children, namely, Johann Chriſtopher, Johann Joſt, Johann George, and Anna Catharine; the Veſſel in which they came, was conſigned to Mr. Alexander Roy, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant. Among the Reſt of his ſaid Children, the ſaid Johann George, and Anna Catharina were bound out, but to whom, the ſaid Conrad Hartman cannot tell, neither could he ever ſince hear what is become of his ſaid two Children, nor where they live. If any Perſon can give him Intelligence of his ſaid Children, and will ſend him Notice to his Place of Abode, or to David Hall, at the New Printing-Office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, will oblige their humble Servant,

CONRAD HARTMAN.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to all Gentlemen Travellers, and others, that the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the White Horſe, near the Nottingham Iron Works, in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the Poſt Road from Philadelphia to Annapolis and Virginia, hath kept Tavern better than two Years, in a very commodious neat Stone Houſe, two Stories high, being purpoſely built for a Tavern, conſiſting of ſeveral Apartments, proper for entertaining ſeparate Companies: And whereas a certain near Neighbour (diſtant near a Quarter of a Mile North ſide of ſaid Subſcriber's Tavern) living in a ſmall old wooden Houſe, hath lately opened an Ordinary, and alſo ſet up the Sign of the White Horſe, alias Mare, in Imitation of the Subſcriber's Sign, and in Oppoſition to him, with a Deſign to decoy Travellers and Strangers coming from the Northward, who are directed to the Subſcriber's Tavern. This therefore ſerves to caution all Gentlemen Travellers, and others, travelling from Philadelphia to the Southward, from being deceived or impoſed on by the Counterfeit White Horſe, alias Mare, at the old wooden Houſe, (the Fallacy being obvious) as the true original White Horſe Tavern is but leſs than a Quarter of a Mile Southward from the Counterfeit; where all Travellers, and others, may depend on good Entertainment, and kind Uſage, from their humble ſervant,

RICHARD CHEYNE.

N. B. The above Counterfeit White Horſe, alias Mare, is about two and a Half Miles South from the great Falls of Gunpowder River, on the Poſt Road, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

For CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The SHIP

FRIENDSHIP,

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo Ready. For Freight (which will be lower than is now cuſtomary) or Paſſage, apply to James Wallace, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet.

N. B. He has ſome old White Wine in Quarter Caſks, Fyall Wine in Pipes, French Claret in Hogſheads, black Velvet, for Men and Womens Wear, ſome 3 qr. Naps, Ravens Duck, and Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, which he will ſell very cheap for Ready Money.

For KINGSTON, in Jamaica,

The SHIP ASHLEY,

(A Letter of Marque)

Burthen 400 Tons, mounts 20 Guns, with Men anſwerable,

THOMAS STORY,

Commander;

Will take in Goods at the moſt reaſonable Freight, and is intended to ſail the Firſt of November. The Captain may be treated with at the Coffee-houſe, or on board the Ship, at Church's Wharff, on the South Side of Pine-ſtreet.

FOR JAMAICA,

The SHIP LONDON,

JOHN WATT,

COMMANDER,

Is a fine Ship, a Letter of Marque, with 16 ſix Pounders, and 50 Men, good Cloſe-quarters, &c. Will ſail about the 15th of November next. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLING and MORRIS. She has fine Accommodations for Paſſengers.

Imported in the Sharpe, and Myrtilla, from London, and to be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit, by

PURVIANCE and CALDWELL,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's,

BLue, green, ſcarlet, drab and copper colour'd broadcloths, plains and kerſeys, red, blue and drab duffils, blue, green and cloth colour'd 6-qr. naps. Indian and roſe blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, black and copper colour'd druggets, ſwanſkins, red and ſcarlet flannels, flower'd ſerges and flannels, blue, red and ſcarlet long ells, blue, red, green and white halfthicks, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue, green and drab ſhags, variety of rattinets, ſhaloons, tammies and durants, ſtriped and plain calimancoes, ſingle and double damaſks, variety of camblets, ſtriped, check'd and plain, check'd hungarians and figur'd ſtuffs, bombazeens, dorſetees, plain and ſilk ſtrip'd poplins, black and blue everlaſtings womens ſtays, boys, girls, womens and mens worſted hoſe, fine cotton do. green muffatees, black and cloth colour'd worſted mitts, worſted and ſilk caps, ozenbrigs, Iriſh ſheetings, 7 8ths and yd. wd. linens, Ruſſia and Hambro napkening, long and piſtol lawns, cambrick and lawns, in pieces and patches, muſlins, calicoes and cottons, black velvets, ſattin and peelings, alamode, tiffany and crape, black, blue and pink narrow perſians, India taffeties ſtriped and plain ell-wd. perſians, teapee and culgee handkerchiefs, printed do. ſcarlet, cloth, purple and black womens cloaks, maids and womens mitts and gloves, mens gloves, variety of ribbons, ſtock tape, ſewing ſilks, ſilk laces, ſilk and worſted ferrits, needles and pins, horſe-whips, writing paper, pepper, and other ſpices, F and FF gun powder, bar lead, drop and mould ſhot, variety of London pewter, London ſteel, A. C. No. 3, the genuine ſort of German do. G. B. Wool cards, cotton do. ſaw mill ſaws, ſmiths anvils and vices gun locks, gun flints, ſadlery, buttons, hair and twiſt, white and colour'd threads, variety of cutlery. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the *Myrtilla*, Capt. *Bolitho*, and other Veſſels, from *London*, and to be ſold by

SAYRE *and* NICHOLLS,

DRUGGISTS, at the GOLDEN PESTLE, oppoſite Mr. *Joſeph Trotter's*, in *Second-Street*, the ſame Shop Mr. *Charles Oſborne* lately kept.

A LARGE Aſſortment of Drugs, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, where Maſters of Veſſels (not carrying a Doctor) or private Families in the Country, may be ſupplied with Cheſts or Boxes of Medicines, with Directions, at the loweſt Rates.

*** We having purcheſed Mr. Oſborne's Stock in Trade (ſome Time before his Deceaſe) and ſettled the ſame Correſpondence which he had, we ſhall, in Conſequence, be able to procure our Drugs on the very beſt Terms, and to ſell at the loweſt Prices; therefore we hope thoſe Gentlemen who have hitherto uſed the Shop in Mr. Oſborne's Time, will favour us with their Cuſtom, *&c. &c. &c.* *SAYRE* and *NICHOLLS*. Tbc.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Widow Edwards's, near the Tun Tavern,

A Variety of all-wd. cotton chints, bed furniture, copper-pl'ate do. china and pencilled do. dark and light ground cotton chints and calicoes, crimſon, blue and green harratteens, neweſt faſhion tobine luteſtrings, womens brocaded ſilk and worſted ſhoes, figured ſattin, mode and Pruſſian cloaks, do. hats and bonnets, trawley lace, buffs, caps, ſtomachers and tippets, rich egrete, neat ſtone ſhoe buckles, cluſtered paſte earrings, pink, blue, purple, opoll ſhell pearl and garter blue cluſtered necklaces and dreſs earrings, ermine, trimmings, feather muffs and tippets, fancy do. luſtered fitch do. neat ſhagreen tweezer caſes, mounted with ſilver, ſilver ſwaged do. broad and narrow faſhionable ribbons, womens grain flower'd lamb mittins, grain tan'd and fawn colour'd ditto, ſilver watches, a curious aſſortment of pictures, conſiſting of views of the Duke of Argyle's and Sir F. Daſhwood's gardens, do. Country ſeats, &c. of the Peake, do. of Thorp cloud, do. of Parks in Lincolnſhire, do. of Weſtminſter and London bridge, do. of Lakes and ruins in Rome, Tinmouth Caſtle, Craven Rock and Caſcade do. Walton Bridge, dropping well, &c. ſuperfine Souchong tea in canniſters, crimſon, black and cloth colour'd mens and womens velvets, china taffeties and perſians, Iriſh linens, tandems, garlix, princes linen, dowlas, Scotch and gulix hollands, whiteo do. double and ſingle worſted damaſks, plain and changeable grazets, meſſinets and dreſdenets, venetian plain and corded poplins, black ruſſels, cambletts, calimancoes, durants, tammies, florettas and ſtarets, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, mens worſted knit breeches patterns, black hat band crapes, black and cloth colour'd do. for womens gowns, dark and light ſtriped cotton gown patterns, fine ſtriped cotton hollands, ſtriped ginghams, ſooſees, cherriderries, plain and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk culgees, and lungee romals, cotton do. Scotch check handkerchiefs, Dutch pin-work do. black gauze do. yd. wd. 6 qr. 3 qr. 7-8ths and 10-nail checks, do. furniture for beds, Indian blankets, 8 qr. and 9 qr. motley and green rugs, 8-qr. 9 qr. 10 qr. and 11 qr. beſt roſe blankets, ſcarlet and red flannels, green and cloth colour'd napt coatings, kerſeys, plains, frizes, foreſt cloths, ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue and cloth colour'd broadcloths and trimmings, mens and womens white and colour'd worſted hoſe, hat linings and trimmings, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bed-ticks, do. 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. bed bunts, calicoe bed quilts, beſt ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, 9 qr. 10 qr. and 11 qr. fine white cotton counterpains, fuſtians, pulows and jeans, thickſets, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, writing paper, neat Dutch faſhion copper tea kettles, flat white metal coat and veſt buttons, Philadelphia pattern brass do. mens and boys double and ſingle worſted caps, Engliſh ben leather ſoles, colour'd and white threads, tapes, boobins and pins, London common and beſt Whitechapel needles, brown and white buckrams, Dutch quills, ink-powder, ivory and horn combs, velvet corks, powder flaſks and ſhot pouches, gunbarrels, glaſs and braſs gold pattern ſleeve buttons, mould and wire ſhirt do. London ſcyther, ſteel, ſwan, gooſe, duck, pidgeon and muſtard ſeed ſhot, white and red lead, litharge, buck table knives and forks, piſtol cap and cutteau do. ſcal pen knives, braſs, ſteel, and Bath metal ſhoe buckles, gartering and laces, womens black worſted mittins, faſt, pepper, allſpice, cinnamon, mace, cloves and nutmegs, &c. &c. Tbc. 5 W.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, oppoſite the Ferry-Houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

A Large Aſſortment of European and East India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo a Parcel of choice Engliſh Sail Duck, No. 1 and 8, which he will ſell very reaſonably.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

GEORGE CLYMER,

In Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, where Meſſieurs Henry and Robert Ritchie lately kept Store, and next to Mr. Joſeph Wharton's,

A *LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following Goods, viz.

A Neat aſſortment of blue, drab and ſcarlet broad-cloths, 6 qr. and 7-8ths naps and beaver coating, red and black ſtriped duffils, a large aſſortment of ſhaloons, tammies and durants, blue, green and drab double and ſingle worſted damaſk, long ells, German ſerge, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, powder, bar lead and ſhot, ſadd irons, allom, brimſtone and glue, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, a large aſſortment of hatters trimmings, neſts of leather trunks, mens and womens leather and thread gloves and mittins, G B wool cards, ſmall fullers cards, blue and red ſtroud, an aſſortment of pewter, a great variety of Scotch and colour'd threads, vermillion a large aſſortment of figur'd black and colour'd ribbons, plain and ſtriped camblets, tapes and bobbins, nonſopretties, thread, cottton and ſilk laces, a very large aſſortment of buttons and mohair, pocket looking glaſſes, brown, blue and green kerſeys, blue, red, green and white halfthicks, brown buckram, a large aſſortment of mens, womens and childrens plain and ribbed worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and ſilk muffatees, double and ſingle worſted and ſilk caps, cotton do. croſs-bar'd ſtuffs, black, brown blue and green calimancoes, black, blue, pink, bluſh and white half and ell-wd. perſians, ſtriped do. black, blue and ſcarlet velvet, black and blue ſattin, black and blue peeling, a large aſſortment of bandanoes, culgees, ungees and ruſſet handkerchiefs, black, blue, pink, white, purple and cloth colour'd gauze handkerchiefs, braſs kettles, tea kettles and warming pans, womens ſcarlet and drab ſhort cloaks, a neat aſſortment of cutlery, oil and common gun flints, gun locks nutmegs, writing paper, canvas and cruels, dandrif, horn and buckling combs, blue, green, brown and ſilver colour'd pluſh, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and chints, an aſſortment of linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, dowlas and princes linens, 7 8ths garlix, a parcel of low priced 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, kenting handkerchiefs, piſtol and long lawns, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, black, blue, dove, brown, and changeable taffeties, ſpotted and flower'd lawns, 6-qr. and yd. wd. muſlin, pins and needles, thickſets, ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, locket buttons, an aſſortment of caſtor and felt hats, black, blue, red, green and white ſewing ſilk, ink powder, three threaded breeches patterns, gartering, frying pans, flowered flannel, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, 3-qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, dreſdenets, pruſſianets and poplins, blue and clouded duroys, black and white ſilk ſtockings, boxes of tin, London ſteel, A. C. Scyther, &c. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

WHARTON and *STORY*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reynell,

BLue, ſnuff and drab broad-cloths, 6, 7 and 8 qrs. wide, ſpotted ermine, green and drab frizes, beaver coatings, bearſkins, light and drab German ſerge, motled and green rugs, 6, 7, 8 and 9-qr. roſe blankets, Indian blankетting, kerſey, red, green, blue, and white kendall cottons, ſcarlet ſerge, white, red and ſcarlet flannels, hair graze s, dreſdenets, meſſinets, calimancoes, worſted damaſk, flower'd ruſſels, croſs-bar'd yd. wd. ſtuffs, cheverets, popline, blue, ſtriped and cloth colour'd camblets, white, blue and cloth coloured ſuperfine rattinets and ſhaloons, durants, tammies, black, blue, and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, mens and womens worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, Engliſh ſail duck, ticklenburg, hempen ſprig linen, German and Iriſh ozenbrigs, German and Iriſh dowlas, white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 7 8ths and yd. wd. garlix, tandem ſileſias, princes linen, variety of 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, cotton and linen checks, and cotton hollands, buckram, fine long and piſtol lawns, fine, clear lawns and cambricks, in pieces and patches, muſlins, ſtriped ginghams, Bengals, 6, 7 and 8 qr. bed bunts, rich black ſattin, black pelong, cloth coloured taffety, mantuas, perſians, red and white ſtamped linen and Scots handkerchiefs, plain and bordered bandanoe do. blue and cloth colour'd taffety do. lungee and cherconnee do. womens black and colour'd ſilk mitts, gimp and ſnail trimmings, new faſhioned gauze caps, wax necklaces, chip hats, muſlin and cyprus gauze, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, calicoes, ſilk and cotton laces, broad and narrow tapes, pretties, London quality and ſhoe binding, turkey ſtrip'd, letter'd and broad ſcarlet gartering, ſilk knee garters, red, ſcarlet, blue, white and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, blue, red and cloth colour'd threads, ſuperfine, blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſilk and hair twiſt, mohair, flat and ſuperfine baſket work buttons, gilt, lacquer'd and ſilver faſhion'd coat and veſt buttons, writing paper, felt hats, braſs, white metal and glaſs ſleeve buttons, round and ſquare pointed needles, pins, knitting needles ivory, dandriff and horn combs, gunpowder, ſheet and bar lead, muſquet balls, gooſe, duck and pidgeon ſhot, fine muſtard ſeed do. oil flints, H and HL hinges, ſtock locks, thumb latches, double ſpring and croſs ward cheſt locks, common black and ſecret pad locks, round plate bolts, ſteel and braſs thimbles, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, braſs and iron candleſticks, rule joint table hinges, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, fine ſtag caſe knives, with ſpoon faſhioned forks, common ſtag do. buck, ſplit bone and ſham buck knives and forks, Hooi's piſtol capt cutteau and common claſp knives, capt, ſteel end, and Stafford penknives, ſhoemakers knives and awl blades. Dutch ſpectacles and caſes, &c. &c. &c ------ Where alſo may be had, Philadelphia made cordage, and an aſſortment of ſhip chandlery goods.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, Carolina, Captain Duncan, and Cornelia, Capt. Patten, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Cash, or ſhort Credit, by

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

At his Store, in Arch Street, between Front and Second Streets, on the North Side, the following Goods, viz.

FINE and coarſe broad cloths, drapery bays, white flannels, ſcarlet do. foreſt cloths, plain drabs, ſwanſkins, druggets, ſhag duffels, ſerges, ſtriped linſeys, blue cloths, drab do. half thicks, mens worſted hoſe, ribbed yarn do. womens ſtamped do. childrens ſpotted worſted hoſe, boys do. girls clocked do. black china taffetas, black Perſian do. flowered bandanoes, do. bordered ſeckterſoy romals, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, hempen and flaxen ſprigged linen, brown rolls, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drabs, curdled Ruſſia linen, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, Scotch handkerchiefs, clouting diaper, 8 qr. fringed diaper table cloth, 8 qr. damaſk do. napkening do. ell wd. coſſees, 6 qr. wd. gold ends do. piſtol and broad lawns, Holland white long lawns, cambrick, 7-eights clear lawns, Pomerania linen, 9 eights wd. white Ruſſia ſheeting, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3 qr. dowlas, 9 eights wd. white Iriſh ſheeting, calicoes, white and brown buckram, cotton romals, ſhaloons, black, blue, green, pink and white durants, do. tammies, black, blue and cloth coloured breeches patterns, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, cloth coloured baliadine ſewing ſilk, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, galloon, ſtay braids and cord, worſted quality, ſhoe do. womens thread and cotton hoſe, womens and girls thread and cotton mitts, buck table knives and forks, fine ivory do. pepper, penknives, womens ſciſſars, enamelled ſnuff boxes, ſleeve buttons, dandriff ivory combs, ſhoe buckles, coat and veſt buttons, mohair do. pins, needles, large and common pewter plates, porringers, ſpoons, ſilver watches and ſeals, a ſtriking watch, ſcarff twiſt, figured ribbons, ferrits, tapes, powder, ſhot, flints, and ſundry other goods.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and the laſt Ships from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

Nearly oppoſite the Three Tuns, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A Variety of blue and drab broad cloths, Yorkſhire plains, ſhaloons and calimancoes, 10-nail, 12-nail, 3 qr. 7 eights and yd. wd. cotton and linen checks, cotton Hollands, a neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and other ozenbrigs, a variety of printed linen and checked handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of ſilk do. calicoes, gauze handkerchiefs, neat figured and other ribbons, garters, ſilk and thread laces, watch ſtrings, broad and narrow wig ribbon, barbers raw ſilk, cloth and crown coloured baſadine, white three cord do. quality binding, bobbins, broad and narrow tapes, boot ſtrapping, Scotch and nuns thread, a variety of taylors coloured thread, white fliching do. mohair buttons, and ſilk twiſt, fuſtians and thicketts, everlaſtings, mens worſted ſtockings, red and blue pluſh, writing paper, maps of London, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, and of the world, a variety of men and boys caſtor and felt hats, green muffatees, quarto bibles, trader's ſure guide, teſtaments, pſalters and ſpelling books, gilt pocket looking glaſſes, horſe whips, fiſh ſeins, pins and needles, fans, an aſſortment of coat and waiſtcoat metal buttons, ſleeve buttons, ſteel, white metal and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, a variety of ſnuff boxes, ivory and horn combs, money ſcales and weights, watch glaſſes, an aſſortment of cutlary, braſs ink pots and pen-knives, braſs ſpurs, carpenters and ſhoemakers tools, deſk and drawer furniture, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, ſteel coffee mills, common and oil flints, 2d, and 3d, ſprigs, 2 3d and 4d trunk nails, hob nails, thumb latches, H and HL hinges, braſs cocks, coffin handles, gun locks, jack chain, 3 10, and 2 nails, iron plate, thirty hours and eight day clocks, horſe bells, FF gun powder, duck and pidgeon ſhot, bar lead, clover and timothy graſs ſeed, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

STOCKER and *FULLER*,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Captain John Philips's, and nearly oppoſite to Mr. Abraham Uſher's,

A *Large Aſſortment of woollen Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and a Variety of Silks, &c. Alſo choice Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.* *Tbctf.*

Kingſtown, Queen Ann's County, September 10, 1759.

RUN away the 8th of this Inſtant, a Negroe Man, named Caeſar, he has both his Legs cut off, and walks on his Knees, may pretend that he was Cook of a Veſſel, as he has been much uſed on board Ships; he was ſeen by New Caſtle on Saturday laſt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe in any Goal or Work-houſe, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me SARAH MASSEY.

N. B. He has been a Ferry man at Cheſter Town, Queen Ann's County, for many Years.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1759.

To be Sold at publick Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d of October next, the following Lots Buildings, &c. belonging to the Eſtate of the late Peacock Bigger.

A Diſtillery, with its Appurtenances, in Charles-Town, Maryland, at the Head of the Bay of Cheſopeak; being on a Quarter of a Lot of Land in the ſame Town, near the public Wharff. The Still-houſe is built of Cedar, 39 and a Half by 30 and a Half Feet clear; in it are two Stills fixed, the largeſt Quantity between 14 and 1500 Gallons; the other about 700 Gallons, with Cooler and Worms, 16 Ciſterns, 2 Returns, 1 low Wine Ciſtern with Pumps, &c.

Alſo a new framed Houſe 27 and a Half by 13 and a Half Feet, with a Stone Cellar, and Store Houſe, 29 by 19 and a Half Feet, with a Cellar, all convenient to the Still-houſe.

Any one that is acquainted with the Country, or will but caſt a View of a good Map of it, muſt ſee the great Opening there is of carrying on a very extenſive, profitable Buſineſs through Cheſopeak, and its many fine Rivers, running to the Weſtward to the back Settlemens from this only Diſtillery in Maryland, if not Virginia; eſpecially when they know too, that all Grain there is conſiderably below the Philadelphia Market, and Wheat at 3 or 4 Shillings a Cord; where alſo may be purchaſed Flour, Lumber, and other Commodities for a Weſt-India Trade: There are alſo ſeveral further Advantages, Rum being always ſold in Maryland at a conſiderable Advance upon the Philadelphia Price, and the Exciſe leſs on that diſtilled there, than what is imported from other Provinces.

Alſo the Dwelling houſe of the ſaid Peacock Bigger, fit for a Tavern, or Store-keeper.

Time will be given the Purchaſer, paying down one Third Part of the Purchaſe Money, and giving good Security for the Remainder.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any Part of the above Premiſes, may apply for further Information to Thomas Bourne, in Church Alley.

The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

For ANTIGUA, directly,

The SHIP SHARP, RICHARD MAITLAND, Commander; Mounts eight Carriage Guns, with Men anſwerable, has extream good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to FRANCIS RELFE, or ſaid Captain on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

FOR JAMAICA,

The SHIP JUNO, WILLIAM SAUL, COMMANDER, Mounts 11 Carriage Guns, 8 and nine Pounders, and Men anſwerable, with good Cloſe quarters. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to FRANCIS and RELFE, or ſaid Commander on board, at Tun Wharff.

For LONDON,

The Ship *MYRTILLA*, *JOHN BOLITHO*, Commander,

WILL ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Samuel Howell, or ſaid Commander, on board ſaid Ship, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe. The Ship ſails faſt, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers.

Said Howell has imported in the Myrtilla a large Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.

September 27, 1759. NUMB. 1605.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

The following we have as a true Copy of GENERAL WOLFE's MANIFESTO to the Inhabitants of Canada.

By his Excellency JAMES WOLFE, Major General, Colonel of Infantry, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the River St. Lawrence.

THE King my Maſter, juſtly irritated againſt France, and reſolved to abate their Pride, and revenge the Inſults committed againſt the Inhabitants of the Engliſh Colonies in America, has determined, at leaſt, to put on Foot a conſiderable Land and Sea Armament, which the Canadians ſee now advanced into the Heart of their Country.

His Intention is to deſtroy the moſt conſiderable Eſtabliſhment which the Crown of France enjoys in North-America; to effect this, it has pleaſed his Majeſty to ſend me into this Part of the World, with a formidable Army, actually under my Orders. The Huſbandmen, Peaſants, Women and Children, and the ſacred Miniſters of Religion, are not the Objects of the King of Great-Britain's Anger: 'Tis not againſt them this his Arm is lifted; he foreſees their Miſeries, and pities their Fate, and offers them a powerful and aſſiſting Hand; the Inhabitants are permitted to return to their Houſes, with their Families, to enjoy their Effects, and follow their Religion, without fearing the leaſt Moleſtation. I promiſe them my Protection, provided they will promiſe not to take Part of either Crown, directly or indirectly; it depends entirely on the Canadians themſelves to enjoy the Sweets of Peace, tho' engaged in a War: But if, on the contrary, a miſplaced Obſtinacy, and a uſeleſs and imprudent Valour, gives them the Preſumption to appear in Arms, let them expect all the Cruelties of War. I will not paint to them the Exceſſes of an enraged Soldier: The Image would be too Shocking; it is now in my Power to prevent it, and the Canadians, by their Conduct, may procure themſelves this Advantage. They cannot be ignorant of their preſent Situation; a conſiderable Fleet, and powerful Army, oppoſing the Paſſages of any Succours that they might hope for from Europe; and another Army preſſing them on the other Side of the Continent: In ſo critical a Juncture, it does not appear doubtful what Reſolution they ſhould come to. What can they hope for by a vain Oppoſition? If the idle Hope of ſucceeding againſt us, occaſions their refuſing the favourable Terms which I offer them, they will have no one to complain of but themſelves, when they ſee their Families periſhing with Hunger in the Winter, in whoſe Favour they to no Purpoſe are exerting their Bravery;---as to my Part, I ſhall have nothing to reproach myſelf with;-- let the World judge for me;---the Laws of War are common, and every Method is allowable that tends to bring to Reaſon a perverſe Enemy. The unheard of Cruelties which the French have committed on the Subjects of Great-Britain, eſtabliſhed in this Part of the World, would juſtify the moſt ſevere Reprizals; but the Britain born generouſly ſcorns ſuch Methods: His Religion teaches him Humanity, and his Heart follows with Pleaſure thoſe Precepts. Let the Canadians chuſe; they ſee, on the one Side, England (whoſe Exactitude in keeping her Promiſe is well known) extending her powerful and ſuccouring Hand, offering to maintain them in their Effects, and indulge them in their Privileges. On the other Side, they ſee France incapable of aſſiſting them, abandoning their Cauſe in the moſt critical Time. Tho' ſhe has ſent ſome Succours to them, what other End has it anſwered, but to occaſion their being more ſenſible, that the Hand that means to aſſiſt them, rather diſtreſſes them.

The Inhabitants of Canada will follow ſuch Methods as their Prudence ſhall direct. Their Fate depends upon themſelves. *Given at Head-Quarters, Camp at Orleans.*

To the Freeholders and Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleaſed to make Choice of me to ſucceed my Father in the Aſſembly at the Election of the Year 1735, and have returned me ever ſince (two Years only excepted) as one of your Repreſentatives. This Confidence, ſo repeatedly repoſed in me, obliges me to return you my ſincere Acknowledgments; and, on my Part, I have endeavoured to diſcharge that Truſt faithfully on all Occaſions.

Some Years ago, ſoon after my Retreat and Removal from the City, I had drawn, and intended to publiſh, an Addreſs to you of the ſame Purport with this my preſent Application, but the violent Attacks of Power which, about that Time, were openly made upon what appeared to me our juſt and undoubted Rights, prevented my Publication, determined me to ſuppreſs it, and continue my beſt Endeavours to ſupport my Share of the Burthen of contending with unreaſonable Men, however inconvenient it might be to my private Affairs; but reſolved never to aſk a Vote to get into the Houſe, nor, when there, to ſollicit any Member for Employments or Poſts of private Advantage; and I am conſcious that I have made this the invariable Rule of my Conduct, during the long and conſtant Attendance I have given to the Public Buſineſs, with which you have honoured me.

I have now ſerved you three times Seven Years compleat, and have diſcharged my Duty chearfully, as a Debt due to my Country, to the beſt of my Underſtanding, thro' the Vigour of my Life and Health; but as my Years advance, and my Health becomes very precarious, I requeſt and deſire, that you will acquit me from farther Attendance, and chuſe ſome other Perſon, at the enſuing Election, to repreſent you in my Stead; and am more free to aſk it of you, as the Public Affairs bear a better Aſpect, than they have done for ſome Years paſt. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Yours, and our Country's ſincere Friend, and Well-wiſher,

September 17, 1759. ISAAC NORRIS.

Lately imported from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George,

BLUE, green, drab and copper coloured broad cloth, black druggets, broad and narrow drab plains, Briſtol blue ſtrouds, black headed ſhags, Indian blankets, blue, red, white and cloth coloured halfthicks, red, blue and ſtriped 6-qr. wide duffels, cloth coloured and green 6 qr. wide naps and ratteens, red and ſcarlet ſerges, ſtriped and red flannels, bordered, embоſſed and flowered ſerges, broad and narrow ſtriped linſeys, ſuperfine ſtriped ſwan-ſkins, half white flannels, broad and narrow ſpotted rugs, 8-qr. wide green do. mazarine blue, emerald, green and red long ells, common ſingle Scotch camblets, double boiled do. tabberets ſorted, ſtriped and croſs barred cambletts and cambletteen, blue, green, black and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, both fine and coarſe, ſuperfine yard wide durants, fine and coarſe tammies, black, blue, green, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, half yard wide corded piques, a great variety of London and Liverpool ſhaloons, plain and watered cambletteen, blue and green pluſh, mens, boys and childrens worſted ſtockings, womens, maids and girls ditto, with chaver'd clocks, infants ſpotted hoſe, worſted coverlids, mens fine and coarſe knit ribbed hoſe, flaxen and hempen ſprigged ozenbrigs, Pomerania and princes linen, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yard wide garlix, ſingle filefias, piſtol lawns, cambricks in whole pieces and patches, broad lawns, clear lawns in patches, double tandem filefias, clouting diaper, curled and plain Ruſſia linen, fine and coarſe 9-8ths wide Iriſh ſheeting linen, broad ravens duck, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, brown buckrams, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yard wide, and yard and half wide cheek linens, 7 8ths, yard wide and yard and half wide cotton check, 9-8ths ſuperfine Flanders bed-ticks, 7 8ths wide Engliſh bed-ticken, ſuperfine dyed India jeans, fine and coarſe cotton thickſets, blue and white ſpotted and boreered linen handkerchiefs, do. ſuperfine paſte-work, with the city of Louiſbourg, broad and narrow Manchester check linen handkerchiefs, fine and coarſe Scotch do. ſuperfine red and ſky blue ſpotted do. a very great choice of calicoes, viz. ſingle purple, double purple, ground purple, ſprigg'd, mixt with blue and red, fine china blue printed work, dark and light ground full chints in patterns for gowns, blue and red large figured calicoe, ſuitable for bed curtains, variety of printed linens, purple ground and purple ſprigg'd printed cottons, do. chints patterns with red and blue, demy blue long cloths, ſpotted and ſprigg'd blue and white Guinea-hens, ſtriped bengals, nillaes, coloured ginghams, ſmall ſtriped nickanees, yard wide check cheloes, cotton romals, yard wide chineſe patna, yard wd. ell wide, and yard and half wide muſlins, black taffeties, ell wide black perſian do. half ell wide changeable Italian mantuas, figured black ſilk mode, ſuitable for cardinals, black peeling, broad and narrow black paduaſoy, womens black velvet, fine yard wide white cyprus ſilk gauze, white and black ſilk ſtock tapes, round and flat watch ſtrings, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, white ſilk ſtay twiſt, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrit, gauze and tinſelled ribbons, pierced black robe do. a very great variety of plain, coloured and flowered ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and perſian ribbons, corded and ſpotted Spittlefield manufactured culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, Italian hatband crape, ſuperfine white corded demity, plain India do. hyſon and common green tea, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, beſt Dutch ſaffron, borax, ruff and glazed F and FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, bar lead, pigeon, duck and gooſe ſhot, flakins of Engliſh gun flints, alſo beſt oil flints, London ſteel, in half faggots, marked A. C. No. 3. ſtone cutters ſaws, iron fenders, London and Briſtol double, ſingle and latten rolled iron plates, 20l. nails, boxes of tin plates, fine and coarſe iron wire, compleat neſts of Flemiſh and Engliſh braſs kettles, London pewter tea pots, milk pots and ſpoons, red lead, litherage and magnus, in ſmall caſks, of about three hundred weight each, ſmall pointed frame looking glaſſes, childrens red morocco ſhoes and pumps, mens and boys ſtriped worſted and cotton caps, propatria, fools cap and pott writing paper, Engliſh bendleather ſoles, beſt Engliſh paſtboards, variety of hatters truck, viz. men and boys felt, caſtor and beaver linings, fine and coarſe loopings, toſſels, bands and frog loops, boxes of china well ſorted, containing blue and white and enamelled tea cups and ſaucers, coffee cups, plates, bowls, ſugar diſhes, cuſtard cups, &c. fringed and plain diaper table cloths, diaper ſtraining web, corking and midling pins, ſhort white do. Britiſh ink powder, mens white thread ſtockings, 6 qr. 7 8ths and 8-qr. bed bunts, fine braſs wire, ſuitable for wine mills, mens, womens and childrens ſteel, white metal, copper and braſs ſhoe buckles, a large variety of knee do. fine white metal wrought do. in ſette, copper regimental do. braſs, white metal and glaſs ſleeve buttons, beſt gold pattern do. cornelian, chryſtal and glaſs ſeals, ſet in ſilver and pinchbeck, chryſtal and glaſs ſleeve buttons, ſet in ſilver, common gimblets, taylors thimbles, white metal ſtock buckles, plain and ſtriped cotton laces, round Manchester do. a large aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, flower'd and letter'd gartering, common needles, plate faſhioned white metal coat and jacket buttons both plain and carved, ſilvered pewter do. yellow Philadelphia pattern do. buck haft ſteel penknives, playing cards, plain and purled grogram, black ſilk cockade ribbons, blue and white ſtriped cotton tapes, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, Dutch ſpectacles, ſilver watches, broad and narrow holland tapes, fine and coarſe bobbins, nonſopretties, Hool's beſt piſtol capt knives, buck cuttoes, flowered and plain bone and wood ſtick fans, fine white edging, mens coloured gloves, maids and girls black lamb mittens, youths, boys, maids and girls glazed black lamb glovers, womens claret coloured ſattin, kid and white lamb gloves, coloured and Scotch thread, common mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt, bags of fine ſcarf mohair bottons, 4d. cadus, broad and narrow inkle and filleting tapes, &c. &c. &c.

For BRISTOL directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP HETTY, WILLIAM LANNEN Commander,

Mounting ten 6 and 4 Pounders betwixt Decks, with ten Swivels, and compleatly fitted with Cloſe Quarters, Blunderbuſſes, Small-arms, &c. is a prime Sailer, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or ſaid Commander.

To be ſold by Kearny and Gilbert, a Parcel of likely Negroe Men and Boys, juſt imported.

Juſt imported in the Ship Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and in the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold very cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

BAYNTON and WHARTON,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſame wherein Samuel Wharton kept Store, and oppoſite to Abraham Taylor's, Eſq;

DRAB, olive, buff, ſnuff, blue and ſcarlet, fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine broadcloths, light ruſſet, dark do. blue and green frizes, bearſkins, beaver coatings 8 qr. and 9 qr. mottled and green rugs, 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. roſe blankets, Indian do. white, ſcarlet and red flannels, embоſſed do. ſcarlet ſerge, cotton linſeys, black, blue, crimſon and ſcarlet everlaſtings and amens, both plain and figured, calimancoes, tammies, both plain and croſs barred, durants, cambletteen, blue and cloth coloured camblets, croſs barred and chequed do. both Engliſh and Scots, florettas, ſtarrettas, meſſinets, poplins, dreſdenets, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured 3 and 4 thread knit veſt and breeches patterns, hemp, flaxen and Iriſh ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, a great variety of 7-eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, 7-eights and 3 qr. garlix, tandems, ſingle and double filefias, long and broad lawns, ell wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, princes linen, black, plain and ſtriped perſians, maidens bluſh do. Engliſh and China taffeties, both black and cloth coloured, black and cloth coloured paduaſoys, 6 qr. and 7 qr. bed bunts, a variety of cotton and linen checks, callicoes chints, cottons, ſtriped hollands, pomerania, quadruple filefias, Hambro long lawns, white and brown buckrame, Scots, kenting and duke handkerchiefs, cloth coloured worſted damaſks, London ſhaloons ſorted, blue, green, buff, yellow, red, ſcarlet and cloth coloured mens and boys worſted ſtockings plain and ribbed, mens do. yarn, women and girls worſted ſtockings with and without clocks, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, pillow fuſtians, tufts, ſtrong ribbs, cloth colour, olive, yellow and black thickſets, bordered and ſpotted bandannoes, lungee and ſecterſoy romals, check and Bengal ſilk handkerchiefs, white, blue, green, yellow, ſcarlet, crow coloured and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, a great aſſortment of plain, coloured and flowered ſattin ribbons, black, cloth, and light coloured 8d. and 10d. paduaſoy do. 10d. and 12d. plain and purled grogram do. cloth coloured and black taffety do. and narrow and broad figured ribbons, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, London quality binding, ſcarlet, lettered and Scots garetering, propatria, fools cap, and pott writing paper, blue, green, ſcarlet, buff, and black hair ſhags, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, light and brown kerſeys, blue, white, purple and red halfthicks, Ruſſia drillings, ravens duck, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves mace, bohea tea, blue long cloths, Leghorn and chip hats, caſtor and felt hats, nankeens, a large aſſortment of neweſt faſhion mohair, plate faſhion, Philadelphia pattern and gilt coat and veſt buttons, blue, green, ſcarlet, yellow and cloth coloured ſilk and hair and mohair, playing cards, Scots, nuns and dozen threads, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured do. blue and white narrow and broad tapes, manderins, burdets, ſilk and cotton laces, needles and pins, mens, womens and girls beſt white and coloured lamb gloves, womens and girls mittens ſattin lined do. both white coloured and black, pepper, ſilver watches, womens whips, with pluſh handles, mens half hunting do. with leather handles, do. with wire buttons, do. Newmarket neat ſwitches, a variety of ſleeve buttons, Dutch ſpectacles in caſes, Hool's piſtol capt knives, butcher point cuttoe knives, ſpotted handle buffaloe do. ſeal end buck, braſs handle, buck capt and Barlow's penknives, ſhoe knives, pinchers, hammers, tacks and awl blades, dandriff and horn combs, a variety of neat ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſhears and ſciſſars, braſs, copper, white metal and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, ſham buck, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, ivory, round bone, and buck pocket knives and forks, ſplit bone and buck butchers knives, black lead pencils with and without caps, black and red razors, iron and poliſhed ſteel candleſticks, iron coffee mills, box irons gimblets, H V do. and coopers adzes and axes, bar lead, gunpowder, duck ſhot, drop d. ſwan do. gooſe mould do. claſp hob nails, G B Wool cards, a large aſſortment of pewter plates, diſhes, porringers, &c. Hoſe's ſhoes, weeding hoes, anvils, vices, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

STARCH, in Kegs, to be ſold by ſaid Baynton and Wharton.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Baynton and Bard, are deſired to make immediate payment to John Baynton; and all ſuch, who are indebted to Samuel Wharton, are alſo requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective ballances. Tbc. 3 M.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1759.

THE Subſcriber informs his Employers, and others, that on Monday, the Eighth of October next, he purpoſes to open a Night ſchool, at his School-houſe in Third-ſtreet, next the New Preſbyterian Church; where will be carefully taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Decimal Fractions, and Navigation; with ſeveral other uſeful Branches of the Mathematics, during the Winter Seaſon, by WILLIAM OLIPHANT. ⊕

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BELL and DRINKER,

At their Store, at the Houſe of Samuel Bell, on the South ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Second and Front ſtreets,

A VARIETY of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. ⊙

By Captain Caldwell, in a ſhort Paſſage, from Londonderry, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the French Head Quarters at Hervorden, July 10.

The 8th in the Evening the Duke de Broglio marched from Engeren towards Minden, with 16 Companies of Grenadiers, 1400 Infantry, the Carabineers of his Reſerve, the Regiments of Schomberg and Naſſau, and the Corps of Fiſcher. He arrived before Minden at Break of Day, and ſummoned it to ſurrender. General Zaſtrow commanded there a Garriſon of 1500 Men; the ſame Zaſtrow who was ſo dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of Lutzelberg. He refuſed to comply with the Summons, and the Duke cauſed the Town to be inveſted. But to ſucceed in this Expedition it was neceſſary to paſs the Weſer, and they had no Boats or Pontoons. The Count de Broglio (the Duke's Brother) as he was reconnoitring, perceived a Float of Timber, that was abandoned in a Place which the Enemy, without Doubt, thought out of our Reach. Some Grenadiers immediately ſwam thither, and brought it to the Shore; and upon this Float Fiſcher's Corps, and 300 Volunteers, got over the River, and immediately made an Attack on the Head of the Bridge. The Duke favoured the Attack by a Fire from all his Artillery; and Fiſcher's Troops entered the Place pell-mell, driving before them thoſe who defended the Bridge. General Zaſtrow and his Garriſon of 1500 Men were made Priſoners of War. The Magazines of Minden are eſtimated at 80,000 Rations of Hay, and 1,500,000 of all Sorts of Grain.

Minden, July 10. Fiſcher's Grenadiers entered this Town laſt Night between Eight and Nine. The Duke de Broglio haſtened hither, with 60 Officers, and ſome Companies of Grenadiers, to aſſiſt the Count his Brother in keeping the Soldiery within proper Bounds. Theſe two Lords have agreed to ſend Fiſcher's Corps out of the Town with the firſt Booty.

Hanover, July 12. Minden is taken by the French, but we know not yet in what Manner. Duke Ferdinand had wrote to the Regency, that he ſhould decamp from Dieſſen the 6th to ſecure the Paſſage of the Weſer, which he could not do but by reaching Minden before the Enemy. Munſter and Lipſtadt have no Communication with each other, or with the Army. The French are before thoſe two Places, and in Poſſeſſion of Varendorff. The 1500 Men in Lipſtadt, and the 2000 left at Munſter, will be ſtill another Loſs. General Wangenheim has joined the Army under Oſnabrug.

French Camp before Munſter, July 10. This Place has been regularly inveſted ſince Yeſterday. Our Left reaches to the Citadel; our Right to the Suburb of St. Maurice, which is ſtill occupied by the Enemy. The other Part of the City is blocked up by the Legion Royale, and the Corps of Volunteers. General Zaſtrow, who commands in the Place, made a great Fire Yeſterday from his Artillery; but it is not likely he can make any long Defence; the Town is not tenable; and the Citadel, tho' in good Condition, is not without its weak Parts. We wait for Artillery from Weſel, and ſhall not get our Batteries finiſhed before the 15th. The Enemies have broken up the Roads; and we have not yet been able to make any other than that of Dulmen paſſable.

Caſſel, July 7. Of the whole Corps of Alſace Volunteers, which were intercepted Yeſterday by the Hanoverian and Heſſian Hunters, only one Officer and a Surgeon eſcaped.

Auſtrian Camp at Reichenberg, July 4. The King of Pruſſia is ſtill at Landſhut, and probably not a little embarraſſed by our Motions. Prince Henry is advanced from the Neighbourhood of Dreſden towards Bautzen. M. de Laudon's Corps has puſhed as far as Goerlitz. There will doubtleſs be a Battle very ſoon.

Berlin, July 10. A few Days ago 40 Pontoons were ſent to the Army of Count Dohna, which by the laſt Advices was encamped at Obernick, very near the Ruſſian Army, the Light Troops of which have found Means to carry off 2000 Oxen that were going to Breſlau.

Dreſden, July 11. The Army commanded by the King of Pruſſia in Perſon, having marched by Hirſchberg to Lowenburg, arrived there the 6th Inſtant, and both Armies were preparing for a Battle: Marſhal Daun had already called in ſeveral Detachments, particularly the Troops under the Generals Gemmingen and Haddick. By the new Poſition which the Pruſſian Troops have taken, Prince Henry, who has near 25,000 Men under him, will be able to ſupport the Army of the King his Brother, or make a powerful Diverſion in upper Luſatia.

Genoa, June 3. They write from Cadiz, that ſeven Men of War were ſailed from thence to join thoſe that are ready at Carthagena; that two more Ships of the Line had taken on board 80,000 Cannon Balls at Barcelona, and that a Squadron of twelve Ships was gone from Ferrol, with Orders to cruize upon the Coaſt of Spain, where the Algerines are cruiſing with four Frigates, ſix Galliots, and two Xebecks.

Utrecht, July 19. A French Detachment has carried off M. de la Chevalerie, a Hanoverian Colonel, ſent by Prince Ferdinand to command, in ſecond, at Munſter. There were about him important Diſpatches.

Hanover, July 12. As critical as the preſent Situation of our Affairs muſt be allowed to be, we are thoroughly reconciled to the Conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who acts with great Calmneſs and Intrepidity, the only Part that is left for him to act. He continues to retire before a ſuperior Army, but retires in a Manner that ſupports his Reputation as a conſummate Officer. His Light-armed Troops come to Action as often as poſſible, and have gained five conſiderable Advantages over the French in one Week; in three of which they took the Commanding Officers, and the beſt Part of the Corps they had to deal with, Priſoners. In ſhort, though we are in a dangerous, we do not think ourſelves in a deſperate Way. His Highneſs has ſtill an Army of 50,000 brave Troops, is beloved by his Officers, adored by the Soldiers, and reſpected by his Enemies.

Hamburgh, July 17. Advice has been received here, that a Detachment of Prince Ferdinand's Army entered Bremen on the 15th Inſtant.

Hague, July 21. The laſt Accounts from the Allied Army are of the 15th Inſtant at Night, when the Head Quarters were at Stoltznau, upon the Weſer. Prince Ferdinand having on the 10th received Advice at Bomte, that the French had taken Minden by Surprize, determined to halt at Bomte the 11th, and ſent forward a Detachment to ſecure the Poſt of Stoltznau. The next Day the Huſſars of that Detachment attacked and defeated a Body of the Cavalry of the Enemy at Diepenau, which put a Stop to their Scheme. The Allied Army marched the 12th to Raden, and the next Day to Stoltznau. The ſame Accounts mention, that the French were aſſembling their whole Force at Minden, and had even detached the Duke de Broglio over the Weſer towards Hamelen; and that, when the Letters came away, Prince Ferdinand was preparing to march towards Minden. In the fruitleſs Attempt made by M. d'Armentieres upon Munſter, the French had 900 Men killed, and 1400 wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Freytag continues his Incurſions into Heſſe with great Succeſs, having taken a great many of the French, and ſurprized the little Town of Witzenhauſen near Caſſel, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War.

Grieffemberg, July 9. Marſhal Daun has deceived the Pruſſians. They expected him to paſs the Queiſs in a certain Place. He was Yeſterday in full March, and M. Laudohn formed the Rear Guard; when all on a Sudden the latter turned ſhort, and marched directly hither, followed by the Army. The Marſhal attacked the Pruſſians, who retreated after a ſhort Reſiſtance. This important Poſt makes us Maſters of the Queiſs, on the Borders whereof we ſhall arrange ourſelves, as ſoon as the Enemies appear in any conſiderable Numbers. The King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, was here in Perſon when our Army approached, and a general Engagement ſeemed inevitable; but His Majeſty perceiving that General Laudohn was ſupported, thought proper to retire.

Hanover, July 13. We have this Moment received Advice, that Major Frederics has taken 200 of the Enemy's Infantry between Diepenau and Stoltznau; and that upon his advancing farther, he perceived 600 French Horſe that were filing off through a hollow Way near Holthuſen; upon which he gave Orders to the Pruſſian Huſſars, to attack them in Front, while he ſhould attack in the Rear with his Hunters, and cut them off from the Village. Theſe Diſpoſitions ſucceeded ſo well, that 200 of the French were killed, and the remaining 400 were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners. They belonged to the Regiment of Clermont's Cuiraſſiers. After this Major Frederics advanced to the Village, where he found the Prince de Salms, the Commanding Officer of that Regiment, at Dinner with ſeveral other Officers, whom he acquainted that they were his Priſoners. Where then, ſaid the Prince de Salms, is my Regiment? To which Major Frederics replied, that he need not give himſelf any Uneaſineſs about the Regiment, for that it was perfectly ſafe. Major Frederics loſt his Horſe in this Rencounter, but has taken that of the Prince de Salms in the Room of it.

Prince Ferdinand has rewarded the Bravery of Major Frederics upon this Occaſion with a Preſent of 500 Crowns, and the other Officers and Men in the ſame Proportion.

Minden, on the Weſer, July 13. M. de Villers, who was ſent from Minden with 500 Men, having advanced too far, was made Priſoner with 120 of his Detachment.

July 15. Our People, who were taken Priſoners at Holthuſen with the Count de Salms, have been exchanged for the Garriſon of Minden.

Prince Ferdinand, on Advice of the Loſs of Minden, altered his March, and turned off on his Left towards Nienbourg, preceded by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with a Body of 10 or 12,000 Men, and all his Light Troops.

Portſmouth, July 18. Upwards of thirty Sail of Ships, Galliots, and other Veſſels, belonging to Holland, have been taken by his Majeſty's Ships Iſis, Captain Wheeler, and Chatham, Captain Lockhart, with the other Ships of the Squadron. Two of the Galliots are come into Harbour, all the other Prizes are ordered to the Downs.

L O N D O N.

July 19, They write from Dreſden, that the Pruſſians have invented a light Artillery, which they find very ſerviceable, being eaſily drawn by eight Men, ſo that they have no Occaſion for Horſes.

We hear the Overtures for a Peace made lately by the French, were rejected.

July 21. The Inactivity of the Ruſſians occaſions Complaints from the Court of Vienna. But the Ruſſian Generals alledge in Excuſe, that the Pruſſians have deſtroyed all their Magazines; that all the Proviſions and Forage they can procure, is brought from Poland at a great Expence; and that they cannot poſſibly march forward, until they have got a Quantity ſufficient for the Subſiſtance of their Army, the Pruſſians having carried off or demoliſhed all before them.

It is ſaid that the Squadron under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, off Breſt, is greatly reinforced, and now conſiſts of thirty-eight Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates; and that Orders have been diſpatched to the Commanders of the Men of War left cruizing before Havre-de-Grace, to repair immediately and join Admiral Hawke's Fleet.

They write from Portſmouth, that it is reported there, that 15 Spaniſh Men of War of the Line are cruiſing off Cape-Finiſterre.

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that one of our Men of War had lately taken a French Veſſel, laden with Stores and other Neceſſaries for the Garriſon at Port Mahon.

The laſt Letters from Copenhagen intimate, that the Ruſſian and Swediſh combined Fleets appearing again in Sight of that City, is very far from being well reliſhed, as it was by no Means expected, after the Expoſtulation of the laſt Year. The Repreſentations alſo of certain free Cities, in Reſpect to the Injuries done to their Commerce, begin to have their Weight, and, if the War continues another Year, may poſſibly produce unlooked for Events.

Advices from Genoa inſinuate, that the Affairs of the Republick in Corſica grow worſe and worſe; and that they begin to be very apprehenſive that the Malecontents will have Intereſt enough, at the Concluſion of the next general Peace, to procure themſelves to be acknowledged a free State, if they are able to agree upon any regular Form of Government.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 18.

"The Fly Sloop of War (which came up to Spithead on Tueſday Morning, and brought up with her a Dutch Fly Boat, laden with Salt, that was going into Havre) brings Advice, that a great Number of Dutchmen have attempted to get into that Port; but our Fleet cruiſing off that Port have forced them from thence. They ſuffer nothing to come out or go into Havre; the Account they give of the flat bottomed Boats is, that they are monſtrous unwieldy, good for nothing but the Navigation of the River Seyne, for which Uſe I believe they were deſigned; that the Breadth of the Beam has no Proportion to the Length; that they can do Nothing in the Sea but directly before the Wind; and that the Gunnels are not above a Foot out of the Water."

July 24. Letters from Rome of the 30th paſt, and from Venice of the 4th Inſtant, adviſe, that the King of the Two Sicilies is taken with a heavy Melancholy, in the ſame Manner as his Brother the King of Spain.

Capt. Cavallo, a Portugueze, arrived in the River from Liſbon, ſaw 24 Spaniſh Men of War of the Line cruiſing off the Rock of Liſbon. And the Captain of a Privateer that is come into Briſtol from a Cruize, ſays, he ſaw about ſeven Days ago, 18 Men of War off Cape Finiſterre, which he took to be Spaniſh.

A Letter to Mr. Clive, dated Nov. 9, 1758, from his Nephew in India, ſays, "M. Lally, the French General, has been obliged to raiſe his Siege before Tanjour, by the King of that Country, and to ſhelter under Pondicherry. Many of his Officers being diſguſted at his Proceedings have quitted him, and they are at preſent in a very diſtreſſed Condition.

On the 10th of October, Admiral Pocock, with the Fleet under his Command, ſailed from Madraſs for Bombay. The Cumberland was to be made a Hulk at Bombay, being quite worn out, and two Hand-pumps were continually going to keep her above Water. The Saliſbury was alſo very crazy that it was doubted whether ſhe could ever be made fit for Service. Some other Ships alſo ſtood in need of Repairs, particularly the Tyger, whoſe Bows were knocked out at Chandanagor.

July 26. Dunkirk is ſo cloſely blocked up, that nothing can either get in or out.

The Crew belonging to the Litchfield Man of War that was wrecked ſome Time ago on the Coaſt of Barbary, and ſome other Engliſh Subjects that were made Slaves, are ranſomed for 170,000 Dollars.

The Veſſel from Ireland, that was taken ſome Time ago by the Moors, and caried into Tetuan, is releaſed.

By Advice from different Parts of England, 'tis with Certainty we can aſſure the Public, there never was, within the Memory of Man, a greater Proſpect of a very plentiful Harveſt of all Sorts of Grain, but in particular Wheat; ſo that the Engroſſers, it is hoped, will not be able to carry on their artificial Dearth.

A Letter from on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, dated July 17, off Br[illegible], ſays, "I am going to give you an Account of a very brave and extraordinary Action that has happened cloſe to Breſt Harbour. We have three or four Ships under the Command of Captain Harvey, of the Monmouth, who are watching the French Fleet, and does it ſo cloſely, that they let no Boats even go into Breſt, or come out of it, but what they take. The 14th Inſt. they were at Anchor before the Harbour, and ſaw four Ships coming down to Breſt, between the Shore and ſome Rocks about the Paſſage Du Tour. The Commodore immediately got under Sail, with the Pallas Frigate, and plied up to the Ships that anchored cloſe to the Forts of Conquet, which were guarded by four Forts and a Battery, that fired upon the Monmouth and Pallas, and bombarded them the whole Time they were going in; but their Boats came out the Veſſels, and made Sail with them, with Swediſh Colours flying. They prove to be laden with Iron, Timber, &c. and it is thought with Cannon for the French Fleet at Breſt. While this was doing, the Monmouth and Pallas kept a continual Fire on the Forts, and it ſeems they drove all the People and Soldiers ſeveral Times from their Guns; and returned with very little Damage, and no Loſs of Men. The Monmouth remained oppoſite to the Forts till all the Ships and Boats were got clear out with the Pallas. 'Tis impoſſible to tell the great Joy this gives our brave Admiral, and the whole Fleet: That two Ships ſhould take out four, from under ſuch a Fire, in Sight of twenty Ships of the Line, in their own Port, and four Flags flying!

"We talk of nothing for the preſent but this brave Undertaking, and how well the Captains Hervey and Clements behaved in ſo dangerous a Situation, as they had but juſt Room to work their Ships, whilſt they engaged ſo warmly. They ſay, that during the Engagement the Hills were covered with People. Theſe Prizes are juſt ſent to us from Captain Hervey, who ſtill keeps his Station, to the great Mortification of the French, who frequently throw Shells at our Ships ſtanding in to obſerve their Motions. We all ſtood very near the other Day, and lay to in Sight of the Harbour, where the Monmouth, with her little Squadron, was lying watching them. The French fear they will come and fight us yet, but we do not believe them; and if their Friends are prevented from carrying them Neceſſaries, they cannot move."

As the Letters from Hamburgh did not come by the laſt Mail, we have no Certainty in regard to the Rumour reported from other Places, of an Action that is ſaid to have happened in Poland, by General Count Dohna's turning the Ruſſian Camp, and thereby forcing them to abandon their Intrenchments, in order to preſerve Communication with their Magazines.

The freſheſt Advices from Rome ſay, that the Pope, in a particular Congregation held at Caſtle Gondolfo, extended the Brief of Pope Gregory the Thirteenth to all the Clergy in the Kingdom of Portugal; ſo that now none of thoſe holy People are at Liberty to commit high Treaſon with Impunity. The ſame Letters ſay, that the King of the Two Sicilies is fallen into a deep Melancholy, which, it is apprehended, will have a great Effect on the Affairs of Italy, as well as Spain.

According to ſome private Letters from very good Hands, it is not improbable the French may repent their Succeſs at Minden, as it is poſſible that the Duke de Broglio, with the Corps that he commands, may be intercepted in reſpect to the Grand Army; and poſſibly, if the Pruſſian Auxiliaries arrive, put between two Fires.

The Marſhal Count Daun has failed in his Deſign of penetrating into Sileſia through Luſace. He has the King of Pruſſia before him with all his Army, and Prince Henry ſo poſted with 25,000 Men, as to be able to join him, or penetrate into Bohemia, as Occaſion ſhall require; and if the Marſhal's good Friends the Ruſſians ſhould be beat, he may poſſibly find this as troubleſome a Campaign as any ſince the Beginning of the War.

The Court of France pretend, that there was little or no Miſchief done at Havre-de-Grace, and that what was done has been repaired; but private Letters, by the Way of Bruſſels, repreſent Things in quite another Light, and affirm, that their whole Naval Magazine was deſtroyed, and their Docks rendered unfit for Service.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that Prince Ferdinand is encamped within ten Miles of Bremen; that Munſter continues to make a gallant Defence; and that Marſhal Contades intends to advance with all his Forces, and force Prince Ferdinand to a Battle.

Goſport, July 25. The Badger Sloop that arrived at Spithead on Sunday, brought ſeveral Tranſports under her Convoy from the Downs. They are expected to take Troops on board.

B O S T O N, September 17.

By the moſt authentic Accounts from Time to Time received, relating to the Strength and Deſtination of the Enemy's Forces, it appears, That General Wolfe is oppoſed by full three Quarters of the Force of Canada.——That on the Side of Oſwego, there is no Fortreſs but that of La Galette (which is but of little Strength) to oppoſe the Army of Brigadier Gage on their Paſſage to Montreal, where there is now only a Number of old Men, Women and Children: That the Troops which are at or near St. John's, are thoſe which retired from Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, upon the Advance of our Grand Army under General AMHERST: That the French Naval Force on Lake Champlain is at preſent inconſiderable, a Veſſel of 10 Guns being Commodore; but a Veſſel of greater Force was a building: So that it appears that the Fate of

Best possible image.

Canada has and does depend, under Providence, either upon the Advance of our Grand Army, an Army at present with as much Health, Spirits and Unity, as ever was known; or the Procedure of General Gage's Army and our Indians, towards Montreal, which muſt make ſuch a Diverſion in Favour of General Wolfe, as would more than probably give him the Opportunity of reducing Quebec, and all the Country around. We have been for ſome Weeks impatiently expecting to hear of one or other of the Army's moving, which, if practicable, and not beyond the general Plan, will doubtleſs be the Caſe. When this good News arrives, the Betts will be Six to One, that Canada will be reduced this Year; to the immortal Honour of his Majeſty's Miniſtry, Generals and Troops; the univerſal Joy of all North-America; and the whole Britiſh Empire.

Extract of a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Annapolis Royal, dated Auguſt 27, 1759.

"We have Plenty of live Stock here, as Monſieur Beauſalel's Party ſeems to be employed in ſupplying us with live Cattle; we having taken from him ſince we have been here upwards of 100 Head: No longer than a Fortnight ago, about 50 or 60 of the French paſs'd at ſome Diſtance by this Fort, with a large Drove of Cattle; they came to the Water Side, and challeng'd us to give them Battle, which was immediately accepted, and a Party ſent out, who drove them off, took ten Firelocks, a number of Blankets, Coats, Jackets, &c. and 30 odd Head of Bullocks, and returned ſafe; the next Day we had a fine Auction, and the Plunder amounted to £ 1500, Old Tenor.

By the Courier who arrived laſt Thurſday from Albany, we learn, That Lieut. Fletcher, with 10 Men, and one Hopkins, Serjeant-Major of the Rangers, with 7 Men, went from Crown-Point on a Scout, and had got within a little Way of St. John's, when they ſeparated, after agreeing where to meet at a certain Time; but a Party of the Enemy being out, diſcovered Fletcher and his Men, ſurrounded them, and took them all Priſoners: That Hopkins's Party diſcovering the Enemy, they all ſeparated; however, after ſome Hours, Hopkins, with 4 others, got together, when they diſcovered the Enemy's Encampment on an Iſland about 8 Miles this Side St. John's, where they ſaw their Motions, and obſerved 3 Men coming down to the Water, who were going to Fiſh, and no ſooner had they begun, than Hopkins, with his Men, run into the Water, about Breaſt high, and bro't them off, notwithſtanding their Hallooing, which alarmed the Enemy, who were ſeen to be very numerous on the Ramparts, they being within Gun Shot; but the Enemy did not fire for Fear of killing their own Men:---Theſe Priſoners ſay, That the French are 4000 ſtrong on this Iſland, and have 100 Pieces of Cannon there, well planted, where they deſign to make a Stand; they alſo informed of Lieut. Fletcher and his Party being taken, who gave Intelligence of him, and that a Party was out in order to way-lay him, but luckily he did not leave his Whale Boats where he determined to meet Fletcher, and by that Means eſcaped; for he ſcarcely put off before the Enemy appeared and fired upon him, but did no Damage; one of the Men that ſeparated had got to Crown-Point, the other two are miſſing:---And that the Enemy had launch'd a large Man of War, in order to attack our Veſſels of Force on the Lake.---And that it was currently reported at Albany, that Brigadier General Gage had ſet out from Oſwego, with a large Body of his Army, in order to attack Oſwegatchi, &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Crown-Point, dated September 7, 1759.

"I have nothing now at preſent to offer, ſave that a ſmall Party of our Rangers have brought in three French Priſoners, from the other End of the Lake; they are Soldiers and Germans by Birth; very ſtupid, ignorant, ſtarved Fellows, and bring no Intelligence that can be depended upon. However, they ſay, that for a long Time they heard nothing from Quebec, till juſt the Day before they were taken, a Report came from Montreal, that the Siege was raiſed, and the Engliſh gone; but that gains no Credit here, as we know ſuch Reports are moſt commonly ſpread about in Canada, when Things go worſt with them.---General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders's long Silence ſurprizes all very much.---Our Scout is not yet returned from Quebec.---Yeſterday, about Duſk, there were three of the Enemy's Battoes diſcovered about eight Miles off.---A large Brigantine, that will carry 22 Guns, is launched at Ticonderoga; a ſmall Sloop, and a Reddoe, or Floating-Battery, ſix ſmall Reddoes, or Prows, with one large Piece of Cannon in each, are ready.---A Party is gone to try to burn ſome of the Enemy's Sloops.---General Amherſt is going on with Improvements of all Kinds here.---All we hear from Lake-Ontario is, that they were preparing to viſit Cadaraqui and La-Gallette; and perhaps Montreal.---As to the Army here, I can with Truth aſſure you, that it is the quieteſt, ſobereſt, moſt laborious, and induſtrious (as well as hitherto) the moſt healthy Camp I ever ſaw, heard or read of.---If General Amherſt's Plan, with Regard to Crown-Point, is adhered to, and finiſhed, this will, in two or three Years, become the cheapeſt, ſafeſt and moſt comfortable Garriſon in the KING's Dominions.---It is about the Latitude 44, and the Climate very good, centrical to every Part of the Britiſh Colonies, from Kennebeck to Delaware River; and in Time, there will be three or four different Communications opened between it and the Settlements, and one from this Lake, by a ſhort Cut to Lake-Ontario, as well as a ſmall Settlement projected from here to the Head of Wood-Creek; which will not only ſupply the different Forts with Proviſions, but ſuccour them in caſe of Need, till the Country gathers.---There is a great Deal of good Land in this Neighbourhood, and the Climate more moiſt, and not ſo ſubject to parching Droughts, as on the Sea-Coaſts, and is extremely well wooded and watered.---From the Serjeant who took the laſt three Priſoners, as well as from the Priſoners themſelves, we learn, that the French have fortified a little Iſland, about 90 Miles from hence, and 15 Miles this Side Fort St. John's, called L'Iſle de Noin, or Nut, and have made it very ſtrong with Faſcine Batteries, and 70 Pieces of Cannon: This Iſle will be more troubleſome to reduce, as it cannot be regularly approached, the Channel on each Side is very narrow, and both Shores (for a great Way inland) quite Swamp; but when the General has a Mind to go, he will find another Way:---This new Fortification is owing to the Enemy's getting in a Fleet this Year, otherwiſe they had no Cannon to ſpare, but they have now got enough of them, as alſo Officers, Sailors, Sails, Rigging, &c. for their Sloops on the Lakes, and I am perſuaded, that had they not got any Supply from Old-France this Year, we ſhould have been in quiet Poſſeſſion of Canada long before now."

NEW-YORK, September 24.

Monday laſt the Brig Pompey, Captain Goodwin, arrived here in 31 Days from Jamaica: By him we learn, That his Majeſty's Ship the Lively, Captain Wyatt, has taken and carried into that Iſland, the famous Monſieur Palanqui, in a Sloop of 12 Guns, and 100 Men: He was taken off the Navaſſa, and was careſſed by all the principal Merchants of Kingſton, being always remarkable for his kind Treatment to whatever Engliſhmen had the Misfortune to fall into his Hands.

By Letters from Jamaica we learn, That they had certain Advice there from Port-au-Prince, of two Sloops, one of which mounted 12, and the other 10 Guns, being ſailed from that Port, to cruize on the Coaſt of North-America, and that a Snow was ſoon to follow for the like Purpoſe.

On Monday laſt arrived here a French Prize Brig, called the Young Joſeph, taken the 26th of June laſt, off the Streights of Belleiſle, in Lat. 52: 10, by the Captains Seymour and Sears, in two Privateers of this Port. She is loaded with Oil and Seal-ſkins, belonging to Canada, and had been out 14 Months on fiſhing, and was, when taken, upon her Return to Quebec.

Capt. Sears, in June laſt, in the Streights, met with a large French Ship of 18 Guns, which, at different Times, he engaged for two Days, when the Ship bore away, being much damaged; and Sears could not follow, being hull'd in ſeveral Places, and having 12 Men killed, and twenty wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated September 18, 1759.

"I have the Pleaſure to inform you, that Major Rogers, who left this a Day or two ago, with a Scout of about 120 pick'd Men of the whole Army, fell in with, and after a ſmart Engagement of ſome Time, defeated a Party of French and Indians (about 20 Miles from this Place) conſiſting of 300; and has taken 200 Priſoners and Scalps, with the Loſs of three Men killed, and it is ſaid himſelf is either killed or wounded. A Party is this Day detached to conduct in the Priſoners."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Sept. 20, 1759.

"The brave Major Rogers has been out on a Scout with a Party of his own Men, and Draughts from the Regulars, amounting in the whole to 200; he by ſome Means or another got Intelligence of a Scout of the Enemy's, of 300 Men, and Way-laid them, when a ſmart Action happened between them, in which our People have got a compleat Victory. The Major, it is ſaid, has bro't in with him 100 Scalps, and upwards of 100 Priſoners, with only a trifling Loſs to his Party.---General AMHERST is ſtill at Crown-Point. I am, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

In our laſt we gave an Account of the Snow Deſire, Captain Styles, being taken by the French; and ſince we have learnt, from a Gentleman who left Port-au-Prince the 26th ult. that the Snow was brought in there before he came away, but not one of her former Crew on board. She was taken by one Fernandez, in a Privateer Sloop, of fourteen four Pounders, whom Captain Styles and his People bravely engaged for a conſiderable Time, but being boarded, were obliged to aſk Quarters, when, it was generally believed, they were all butchered in cold Blood; however, ſo much our Informant certainly knows (from the French Prize Maſter's own Confeſſion) that Captain Styles, his Mate (Silas Parvin) and one of the People, were killed after they ſtruck, by the Captain's Orders. The Veſſel was ſeized for the King, by the French General's Orders. *This Savage Captain was heard to ſay, before he went on his Cruize, that he would treat the firſt Engliſhman he met with, that ſhould fight from Cloſe Quarters, and give him the Trouble of boarding, in the ſame Manner he has done Captain Styles.*

From Santa-Cruz there is Advice, that a large French Snow, from Martinico for Coracoa, is taken by Captain Roan, in a Privateer of Barbados, and carried into Tortola.

We hear from Crown-Point, that the Brig launched there the Firſt Inſtant, had got her Guns on board, and was almoſt rigged; and our People were going to build another Veſſel there immediately, which was to be finiſhed in 12 or 15 Days, and to carry 16 Guns. The French Force on the Lake conſiſts of five Veſſels, viz. One of 16 Guns, one of 14, one of 10, and two of 8 Guns each.

We hear from Pittſburgh, that on the 7th Inſtant, his Excellency General Stanwix, held a Council with the Indians there, who all ſeem to be firmly attached to the Engliſh Intereſt: That there were among the Indians eighty Tawa's: That more Indians were daily expected, they coming from all Quarters to make Peace: And that our People had begun to build a Fort at that Place, which, when finiſhed, will be very large, and exceeding ſtrong.

On the 21ſt of laſt Month, a Waggoner was killed and ſcalped at Pittſburgh.

*** *In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,* POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1760.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Firſt of Auguſt, Ferdinando Bowd, from Barbados.
Snow Muggy, William Simpſon, from Antigua.
Ship Rebecca, Joſeph Arthur, ſenior, from Jamaica.
Sloop Robin, Remembrance Simmons, from R. Iſland.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Starbuck, from Nantucket.
Sloop Phœbe, John Backhouſe, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Carpenter, John Lamont, for Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, John Kennedy, for North-Carolina.
Sloop Unity, William Stanley, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Hazard, James Yard, for Ditto.
Sloop Rainbow, Jeremiah Monroe, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Hanover, James Fox, for New-York.
Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, for London.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, for Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED.

Brig Hannahs, Richard Eyres, to Antigua.
Brig Hawke, Peter Dobſon, to Jamaica.
Ship Young Samuel, John Southey, to Barbados.
Schooner Succeſs, Nathaniel Lamſon, to New-York.
Sloop Little Parr, Nathaniel Scott, to Barbados.
Schooner Diſpatch, George Rankin, to North-Carolina.
Brig Carpenter, John Lamont, to Jamaica.
Schooner Barrington, Valentine Mulkere, to Montſerrat.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Morton, to Boſton.
Schooner Polly, William Dobel, to Ditto.
Sloop Unity, William Stanley, to Tortola.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1759.

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 6th of October next, under the Court-Houſe, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Parcel of Deer Skins, Elk Skins, &c.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Twenty-eighth Inſtant, will be preſented a Tragedy, written originally by* Shakeſpear, *called,*

The Tragical Hiſtory of King LEAR, and his three DAUGHTERS.

King *Lear*, Mr. *Harman*; *Gloſter*, Mr. *Scott*; *Kent*, Mr. *Tomlinſon*; *Edgar*, Mr. *Hallam*; *Baſtard*, Mr. *Reed*; *Cornwall*, Mr. *Horne*; *Albany*, Mr. *Morris*; *Burgundy*, Mr. *Douglaſs*; *Gentleman Uſher*, Mr. *Allyn*; *Goneril*, Mrs. *Love*; *Regan*, Mrs. *Harman*; *Cordelia*, Mrs. *Douglaſs*.

FARCE, as will be expreſſed in the Bills for the Day.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your Votes at the laſt Election; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election, your Votes and Intereſt ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by your Friend,

⊕ PETER ROBESON.

RUN away from the Houſe of Matthew Cannan, on Chriſtine Road, about two Miles from New-Caſtle, about four Weeks ago, one Charles M'Kay, ſuppoſed to be out of his Senſes, is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has ſhort brown Hair, and a red Beard; and had on a light coloured Ratteen Coat, red Jacket, Buckſkin Breeches, a Pair of old Shoes, and blue Germantown Stockings. He ſpeaks good Engliſh, and followed the Pedlar's Buſineſs ſome time ago in the Jerſeys. Whoever brings ſaid M'Kay to ſaid Cannan, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by MATTHEW CANNAN. ⊕

WANTED,

AS an Overſeer of a Plantation, a ſingle Man, who underſtands Farming in all its Parts, Banking and Ditching, buying and ſelling of Cattle, and Graſing and Foddering of Cattle; on being well recommended, he will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to William M'Ilvaine, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS WEST,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtret, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. Joſhua Howell's,

FIgured and plain ſilk gauze, tobine, ſtriped lutеſtrings, black and white ſattin, black, blue and pink peeling, plain and ſtriped taffaties, perſians, fine chints, cottons, do. lawns, copper plate linens and cottons, calicoes, figured and plain ribbons, ſuperfine chip hats, do. for covering, ſattin do. necklaces and earrings, dreſs caps with ruffs, ſilk and beugle egrats, ſtomachers, gimp, cap wire, ribbon and hair glove knots, womens and girls worſted and cotton hoſe, mens worſted and ſilk ditto, black and ſcarlet ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, black and white lace, long lawns, clear do. cambricks, muſlin, Iriſh linens, dowlas, ſheeting linens, Scots and Ruſſia diapers, bed bunts, ſtriped tickens, printed and Scotch handkerchiefs, kenting do. florettas, ſtriped and plain poplins, double and ſingle worſted damaſk, camblets and camblettees, calimancoes, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, thickſets, 6 qr. yard wide, 7 8ths and 3 qr. linen and cotton checks, ozenbrigs, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, beſt roman and common fiddle ſtrings, ſilver baſſes, ſetts of ſtrings for a baſs viol, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold at the loweſt rates, by

SPEIR and STUART,

In Water-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Abraham Uſher's Store,

THree qr. and 7 8ths check linen, check and ſtriped hollands, Iriſh linens, chiefly low priced, Scotch check handkerchiefs, bed ticken, yarn and worſted ſtockings, green and white thread ditto, ſhaloons, calimancoes, thickſets, Scotch plad, or Tartan, blue bonnets, kilmarnock caps, figured and Highland garters, plain kenting handkerchiefs, net and ſpot figured and flowered bordered gauze and lawn do. plain lawn and gauze, flowered, ſtriped, ſprigged, netted, ſpotted and pariſnet do. men and womens ruffles, cambricks and clear lawns, Scotch numbered thread, coloured and ſtitching do. Scotch ſnuff in bottles, calicoes, everlaſtings, mohair and metal buttons, horn do. mohair, men and womens gloves, beugles, ivory and horn combs, plain and ſilvered ſtay hooks, knee and ſhoe buckles, glaſs, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, men and womens thimbles, table knives and forks, razors, taylors ſhears, Barlow, buffaloe and common pen knives, cuttoes, butchers knives with ſheaths, deſert ditto, horſe ſciſſars, common and razor metal do. ſhoemakers knives, awls and tacks, gimolets, needles, pins, thread and quality bindings, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention. Theſe.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Henry Schleydorn, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note or Book-Debt, are deſired to come immediately and diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, by

ELIZABETH SCHLEYDORN, Executrix.

WHereas about 12 or 14 years ago, came into Pennſylvania, from Ireland, one Sarah Johnſon, and ſerved her Time with one Henry Hatherton, living formerly within 14 miles of Philadelphia; theſe are therefore to inform the aboveſaid Sarah Johnſon, that her mother Roſe Crawford, is come into Philadelphia, and would be glad to ſee her. She lives next door to the ſign of Lord Loudoun, in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Likewiſe the ſaid Roſe has a ſon named George Hutcherſon, by trade a taylor, which would be a great kindneſs, if any body would inform him, wherever he be, of his mother's arrival, ſhe not knowing where, or in what part to find him.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Benſalem township, Bucks county, A ſmall plantation, containing about 73 acres of land, ſituated in the ſaid townſhip, with a good dwelling-houſe, and two cellars under it, a barn, ſtable, and a well of good water. Alſo two good orchards, a ſmith's ſhop, coal-houſe, &c. There are about eight acres of good meadow, and more may be made; and 15 acres of woodland. It is very ſuitable for a ſtorekeeper, ſmith, ſhoemaker, or cooper. It is about two miles from the landing on Neſhaminy Creek. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD GIBBS. ⊕

THIS is to give notice, that on the eighth day of October next, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, the plantation of Edward Roberts, late of Upper Merion, deceaſed; containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with the buildings and improvements, &c. The land may be divided into two or three ſettlements, to ſuit the purchaſers. Alſo to be ſold horſes, cows, ſwine, houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry, on the ſaid day; where the Conditions of ſale will be made known by us ANN ROBERTS, *Executrix, and* THOMAS *and* JONATHAN STURGES, *Executors.* ⊙

N. B. There are on the above place two good bearing orchards, a large quantity of meadowing, and upwards of 100 acres of the land cleared.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Just imported in the Ship Sharp, Captain Maitland, from London; and to be sold by

HENRY and WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Samuel M'Call's, ſenior,

A Large aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon; amongſt which are, fine and ſuperfine 6 and 7 qr. broad-cloths, blue, green and red beaver frizes, beaver coatings, 7 8 9 and 10 qr. green and mottled rugs, 7 8 9 and 10 qr. roſe blankets, Indian blankets, red, blue, green, white and copper coloured halfthicks, ſtriped and ſpotted linceys, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins, 6-qr. ſpotted ermins, kerſey and nap plains, fine Devonſhire kerſeys, red and blue fearnothings, white and red flannels, blue, red, and yellow embоſſed ſerges, mixed and cloth coloured duroys and ſaggathies, Kendal cottons, black, blue, green, crimſon and cloth coloured hair and worſted pluſh, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, black, blue and brown druggets, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, mens and womens blue, black and white worſted ſtockings, muffatees, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps, black, velvet and ſattin, ſtriped and plain camblets, ſtriped and plain callimancoes, croſs barred ſtuffs, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured London ſhaloons, tammies, durants and worſted damaſks, dorſeteens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, hemp, flaxen and Iriſh ozenbrigs, a great variety of yd. wd. and 7 8 Iriſh linens, long lawns, piſtol lawns, 3 qr. and 7 8 garlix, tandems and Sileſias, 6 qr. and yd. wd. muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flowered and ſpotted lawns, white and brown pomerania linen, brown holland, clouting diaper and table cloths, 3 qr. 7 8 yd. and quarter linen and cotton checks, cotton hollands, cotton gowns, thickſets and fuſtians, flowered and corded demities, bed bunts, 3 and 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, chints and callicoes, printed linens and cottons, bordered and plain bandanoe handkerchiefs, Jungee and ſilk romals, culgee, luteſtring and roſet handkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, Cumberland ditto, chilloes and niccanees, fecterſoy romals, ſewing ſilk, ſilk and cotton laces, mens and womens gloves, caſtor and felt hats, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ſilver and metal watches, London ſteel A. C. No. 3. gunpowder and ſhot, gun flints, nails, anvils and vizes, an aſſortment of pewter, cutlery, ſadlery and ironmongery, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention. Tbc.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their Store, at the Sugar Loaf, on the South-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharff,

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broad cloths, plains, kerſeys, half thicks, bearſkins, naps, Indian blankets, blue, green, and cloth coloured hair ſhag, rattinets, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, black ſilk and hair buttons, ditto twiſt, mohair, brown buckram, white, black, blue, green, pink, cloth, copper coloured and flowered calimancoes, cambetteee, dorſettees, nonpareil checks, venetians, croſs barred, ſtriped and checked camblets, coarſe and fine plain ditto, hairbines, double allopeens, ſilk ſaggathies, ſingle and double damaſks, brilliants, crapes, meſſinets, ſilverets, duroys, ſtriped linceys, womens cloth cloaks, corded and plain poplins, everlaſtings, black, changeable and cloth coloured taffeties, perſians, perſian taffeties, hair grazets, a neat aſſortment of mens, womens and childrens gloves and mittens, womens ſilk gloves, brown roles, brown heſſens, hempen, flaxen, Engliſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, yd. wd. tandem, garlix, tandem double Sileſias, German and Holland whited long lawns, clear lawns cambrick in pieces and patches, muſlins, dowlas, princes linen, Iriſh linens, check and flowered Scotch and Manchester linen handkerchiefs, a variety of ſilk and lawn ditto, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, 3 qr. and 7 8 Engliſh ticken, fuſtians, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, callicoes, printed cottons, chints, diaper, table cloths, napkening and clouting diaper, fine damaſk tablecloths and napkins in ſetts, 3 qr. 7 8, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, tapes and bobbins, ſilk laces, cotton ditto, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, worſted bindings, ribbons, white 3 corded ſewing ſilk, light, cloth and crow coloured ditto, Scots and Nuns thread, ſtitching and cloth coloured ditto, ſilk watch ſtrings, watchkeys and ſeals, writing paper, ſealing wax, wafers, leather and braſs ink pots, ivory and horn combs, mens and boys grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, plain yarn ditto, mens and womens ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, pins, common and Whitechapel needles, gun powder, GB wool cards, handſaw files, 2 feet rules, gimblets, plain irons, black padlocks, buck, ſhambuck, bone and ivory handled table knives and forks, cuttoe knives, childrens burnt bone ditto, pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, ſmall taylors ſhears, cork-ſcrews, knitting needles, plate faſhioned coat and veſt buttons, ſnuff boxes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, marking irons, nail nippers, hard metal ſpoons, ditto ſalts, thumblatches, braſs candleſticks, ſhutter hinges. Alſo Weſt India and New England rum, and muſcovado ſugar, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 2 M. §

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Market-ſtreet, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, drab plains, red, blue and ſcarlet duffels, drab and bath frizes, red, white and ſtriped flannels, red, blue and purple halfthicks, 8 qr. and 9-qr. blankets, beſt ſprig ozenbrigs, ticklinburgh, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths, and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, fine and coarſe 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, double ſileſias, ſtriped cotton hollands, fine Flanders bed ticks, Engliſh ticken, 6 qr. 6 qr. and an half, and 7 qr. bed bunts, glazed yard wide linen, purple and blue ground calicoes, kenting and Scots handkerchiefs, cotton romals, bandanoes and fine China do. fine and coarſe cambricks and muſlins, clear lawns in pieces and patches, black ell wide perſians, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, mens white and mixed thread ſtockings, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, black and green calimancoes, ſtriped Scots, and blue camblets, Scots ſtitching and coloured thread, ſmall, midling and large pins, blue, green and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, ſtock tape, ſcarfe, ſilk and hair and black horn coat and jacket buttons, ſilk and hair and common mohair, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh do. ſtriped bengals, felt and caſtor hats, fine dandriff combs, ſilk and cotton laces, claret and brown wilton, pillow fuſtian, figured, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, white jeans, corded dimity, plated and double waſhed coat and jacket buttons, fine ſhirt do. worſted caps, mens worſted and yarn hoſe, ribb'd and plain, womens fine white worſted and ſilk clock'd do. India ginghams, propatria and pott writing paper, ravens duck, drilling, ſmall and large taylors ſhears, ſham and real buck handle table knives and forks, large cuttoe and piſtol cap knives, hook, ſeal and Barlow pen-knives, 3, 6, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, bar-lead in ſmall bars, bird, pigeon, duck, turky and ſwan ſhot, an aſſortment of tapes, Iriſh dowlas, gun-locks, F and FF gunpowder, &c.

To be SOLD by

HUGH QUIN,

AT John Wilcocks's Plantation, in Haverford Townſhip, Cheſter County, Three likely Servant Women.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet,

A NEAT and large Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

JAMES LOUGHEAD,

At his Shop, in Second-ſtreet, about half way betwixt Market-ſtreet, and Black Horſe-Alley, and next Door to J. Zane's,

YARD wide, 7 eights and 3 qr. Iriſh linen, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks 3 qr. & 7-eights dowlas, ozenbrigs, princes linen, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, half yd. and yd. wd. figured demities, muſlins, long and clear lawns, cambricks, a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, black, blue, green, red, pompadore, and white ſilk gauze ditto, flowered and plain ſilk gauze, flowered, ſpotted and plain Scotch ditto, kenting handkerchiefs, linen ditto, variety of callicoes, cottons and chints, black, blue and changeable taffeties, pink, blue, yellow, white, green and cloth coloured ſilk damaſks, cloth coloured gregrams, black ſattin and peelings, black, blue, ſtriped and changeable ell wd. perſians, red, black, blue and white half yd. ditto, black, blue, pink, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured callimancoes, pink, blue, green, black, white and cloth coloured durants and tammies, blue, green, white black and cloth coloured ſhalloons, mens, womens, boys and childrens worſted cotton and thread hoſe, mens and womens gloves, womens ſilk cotton and thread gloves and mitts, buff, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, mohair and buttons, ſewing ſilk, a variety of ribbons, diaper tablecloths and napkening, ſtriped and plain camblets, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, men and womens velvets, cotton holland, 3 q. 7-eights ſtript ticken, red, white, ſtriped and ſcarlet flannels, thickſets, half yd. and yd. wd. poplins, 7 q. and 8 q. blankets and rugs, brown buckram, men and womens horſe whips, ivory and horn combs, chip hats, black ſattin ditto, ſilk ferrit, quality and ſhoe binding, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, tapes, bobbins, nonſopretties, Scotch threads, Barlow and ſeal end pen knives, knives and forks, watch key, hooks and ſeals, ivory and bone fans, pins, ſtock tape, ſilk caps, green and bohea tea, a neat aſſortment of Winter's, Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Was found by ſaid Loughead a leather pocket book, and ſome money therein. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again. §

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the Sign of the Hand-ſaw, in Second-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, Iriſh linen, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia linen, tandem ſileſias, princes linen, long lawns, broad lawns, Sileſia clear lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, Ruſſia diaper, clouting diaper, napkening diaper, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, Scots handkerchiefs, bedticks and bed-bunts, calicoes, printed linens, ſtamped cottons, chints, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, 6-qr. muſlins, black ſattin, gorgoroons, China and Engliſh black taffeties, black velvet, paduaſoy, alamode and bombazeen white farſnet and Perſian peeling, cloth coloured, light coloured and white ſewing and ſtitching ſilk, ribbons, white ruſſels, cloth colour'd calimancoes, worſted damaſks, broadcloth, ſhaloons, durants, buttons and mohair, thickſets, pillow fuſtian, red flannel, ſtriped duffels, green and cloth coloured pluſh, ſhort coaks, ſail canvas, brown roles, bibles, teſtaments, writing paper, temple ſpectacles, an aſſortment of cutlary, tea kettles, frying pans, millſaws, croſs-cut-ſaws and hand ſaws, ſmiths anvils and viſes, London ſteel, gunpowder and ſhot, ſilver watches, bohea and green tea, with a variety of other goods. ¶ 5 s. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Myrtilla, capt. Belcino, from London, and in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol, and to be ſold at the very loweſt rates, by

ROBERT LEVERS,

At his ſhop in Third-ſtreet, three doors below the ſign of the Harp and Crown,

BLack and white ruſſel black, blue, green, crimſon, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſhaloons, tammies, plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred durants, fine ſtriped camblettees of the neateſt patterns, blue and cloth coloured camblets, ſtriped and croſs-barred do. everlaſtings and amens, both figured and plain, ſilk camblets and camblettees, black, blue, buff, crimſon and cloth coloured cotton velvets, thickſets, fuſtians, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, blue, green and cloth colours, beaver and nap coating, 8 qr. and 9-qr. mottled and green rugs, 6-qr. blankets, roſe blankets of various ſizes, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, white, ſcarlet and red flannels, embоſſed ſerges, ſcarlet ſerge, ſtriped cotton linſeys, a variety of cotton chints, copper-plate ditto, maſquerade ditto, dark and light ground cottons and calicoes, ſtriped ginghams, cotton and ſilk florettas, ſtarrettas, meſſinets, poplins, dreſdenets, black and cloth coloured paduaſoys, India taffeties, plain and ſtriped perſians, maidens bluſh ditto, ſattins, peelings, black and white ſilk gauze, plain and flowered, cambricks and lawns, black and white pariſnet, long lawns, flowered and ſpotted lawns, muſlins, Scotch gauze, kenting, bordered kenting handkerchiefs, black alamode, bombazeens, allopeens and crapes, black and cloth coloured ſilk and worſted mitts, ſilk, worſted and cotton caps, ſilk and worſted veſt and breeches patterns, velvets, mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and leather gloves and mitts, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, variety of neat figured ribbons of the neweſt faſhion, plain, coloured and flowered ſattin ribbons, paduaſoy ditto, grogram and taffety do. mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, beſt four thread knit ribbed ditto, hemp, flaxen, Iriſh and Carliſle ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, checks, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, clouting and Ruſſia diaper, Ruſſia towelling, damaſk table cloths, Briſtol and Hoſe's ſhoes, Scotch and coloured threads, pins and needles, neat chair whips and New-market ſwitches; likewiſe fine hyſon, green and bohea tea, ſugar-houſe ſugar, powdered and muſcovado ſugar, by the barrel or any leſs quantity, Madeira and Liſbon Wine, Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the gallon or quart, with a great variety of other wet and dry goods.

N. B. Bonds, deeds, wills, and other inſtruments of writing, are carefully drawn by the ſaid Robert Levers; any gentlemen deſirous to borrow or lend money on good ſecurity, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in putting out their money at intereſt, or in drawing their writings, may depend on undoubted ſecurity being procured by mortgage, or otherwiſe, and the utmoſt diligence and circumſpection in tranſacting their buſineſs.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1759.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 18th day of October next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 24 acres of land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland, in the ſaid county, bounded northeaſtward by a lane one perch wide, dividing the ſaid land from land of Charles Garriſon; ſoutheaſtward by a road called Chamberlain's road; ſouthweſtward by Randle Morgan's land; and northweſtward by Charles Garriſon's land; late the eſtate of Andrew Scout deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by PHOEBE SCOUT, *Adminiſtratrix.*

TO be ſold by the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, on the Fifth Day of October next, upon the Premiſes, a good large convenient Brick Houſe, two Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, and a good Cellar under the Whole, with a good Brick Kitchen adjoining, a good Stable, Hay-houſe, Chair-houſe, Smoke-houſe, &c. with two good Lots or Parcels of Land, each containing about 45 Feet front, and 100 Feet back; ſituate on New-ſtreet, alias White-ſtreet, in Mountholly, in the County of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, ſuitable for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Tradeſman; alſo four Acres of good Clover Meadow, clear and within a Fence, lying about two Miles from Mountholly. An indiſputable Title will be made, and People civily treated.

¶ Tbc. 4 W. JOSHUA HUMPHRIS.

TO be ſold by the TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, by publick Vendue, on Thurſday the fourth Day of October next, at Jacob Overlain's, in Williams's Townſhip, Northampton County, all that Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Williams's Townſhip aforeſaid, beginning at a Poſt in a Corner of Joſeph Graff's Land; thence by the ſame South-Eaſt 174 Perches to a Corner Poſt; thence North Eaſt 97 Perches to a Corner Stone; thence North-Weſt 144 Perches to a Cheſtnut Tree; thence by the River Lehoy South Weſt 110 Perches, to the Place of Beginning; containing 98 Acres 85 Perches, and the uſual Allowance, &c. mortgaged to the Truſtees aforeſaid, by Chriſtian Rinker. ¶

New Windſor, Bucks County, September 4, 1759.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my ſincere Thanks for the ſtrong Proof of that Confidence you have repoſed in me, in chuſing me a Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the current Year; but, leſt you ſhould be inclined to continue me longer in that great Truſt, I take the Liberty to give you this public Notice, that altho' it is my moſt ardent Deſire to render my Country at all times my beſt Services, yet I muſt now decline that Honour, having found, that the cloſe Attendance which the Public Buſineſs required, too much interfered with, and injured my own private Affairs; I hope, therefore, Gentlemen, you will be induced to excuſe me the enſuing Year, eſpecially as this County affords Gentlemen of Integrity and Ability, to whom it may be leſs inconvenient than it has to me, to attend upon and diſcharge that important Duty. I am, reſpectfully, Gentlemen, Your obliged Friend and Servant,

⊕ JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1759.

To be Sold at publick Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d of October next, the following Lots, Buildings, &c. belonging to the Eſtate of the late Peacock Bigger.

A Diſtillery, with its Appurtenances, in Charles-Town, Maryland, at the Head of the Bay of Cheſopeak; being on a Quarter of a Lot of Land in the ſame Town near the publick Wharff. The Still-houſe is built of Cedar, 39 and a Half by 26 and a Half Feet clear; in it are two Stills fixed, the largeſt, Quantity between 14 and 1500 Gallons; the other about 300 Gallons, with Cooler and Worms, 16 Ciſterns, 2 Returns, and 1 low Wine Ciſtern with Pumps, &c.

Alſo a new framed Houſe 27 and a Half by 13 and a Half Feet, with a Stone Cellar, and Store Houſe, 29 by 19 and a Half Feet, with a Cellar, all convenient to the Still-houſe.

Any one that is acquainted with the Country, or will but take a View of a good Map of it, muſt ſee the great Opening there is of carrying on a very extenſive, profitable Buſineſs through Cheſopeak, and its many fine Rivers, running to the Weſtward, to the back Settlements from this only Diſtillery in Maryland, if not Virginia; eſpecially when they know too, that all Grain there is conſiderably below the Philadelphia Market, and Wood at 3 or 4 Shillings a Cord; where alſo may be purchaſed Flour, Lumber, and other Commodities for a Weſt-India Trade: There are alſo ſeveral further Advantages, Rum being always ſold in Maryland at a conſiderable Advance upon the Philadelphia Prices, and the Exciſe leſs on that diſtilled there, than what is imported from other Provinces.

A for the Dwelling houſe of the ſaid Peacock Bigger, fit for a Tavern, or Store-keeper.

Time will be given the Purchaſer, paying down one Third Part of the Purchaſe Money, and giving good Security for the Remainder.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any Part of the above Premiſes, may apply for further Information to Thomas Bourne, in Church Alley.

The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addreſſes to you for the Sheriff's Office, are ſuch Teſtimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my ſincereſt Thanks for thoſe that are paſt, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Diſcharge of the Office which I hold at preſent, and to ſollicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the ſame Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend,* SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was ſo happy as to be favoured with a conſiderable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the laſt Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your moſt obliged humble Servant,*

JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of Berks County.

Gentlemen,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, I addreſs myſelf to you in this publick Manner for your Votes and Intereſt at the ſame Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged by Gentlemen, *Your very humble Servant,*

‡ GEORGE REDD.

Cheſter, September 13, 1759.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter;

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes the laſt Election; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, your Favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your Friend to ſerve,

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

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